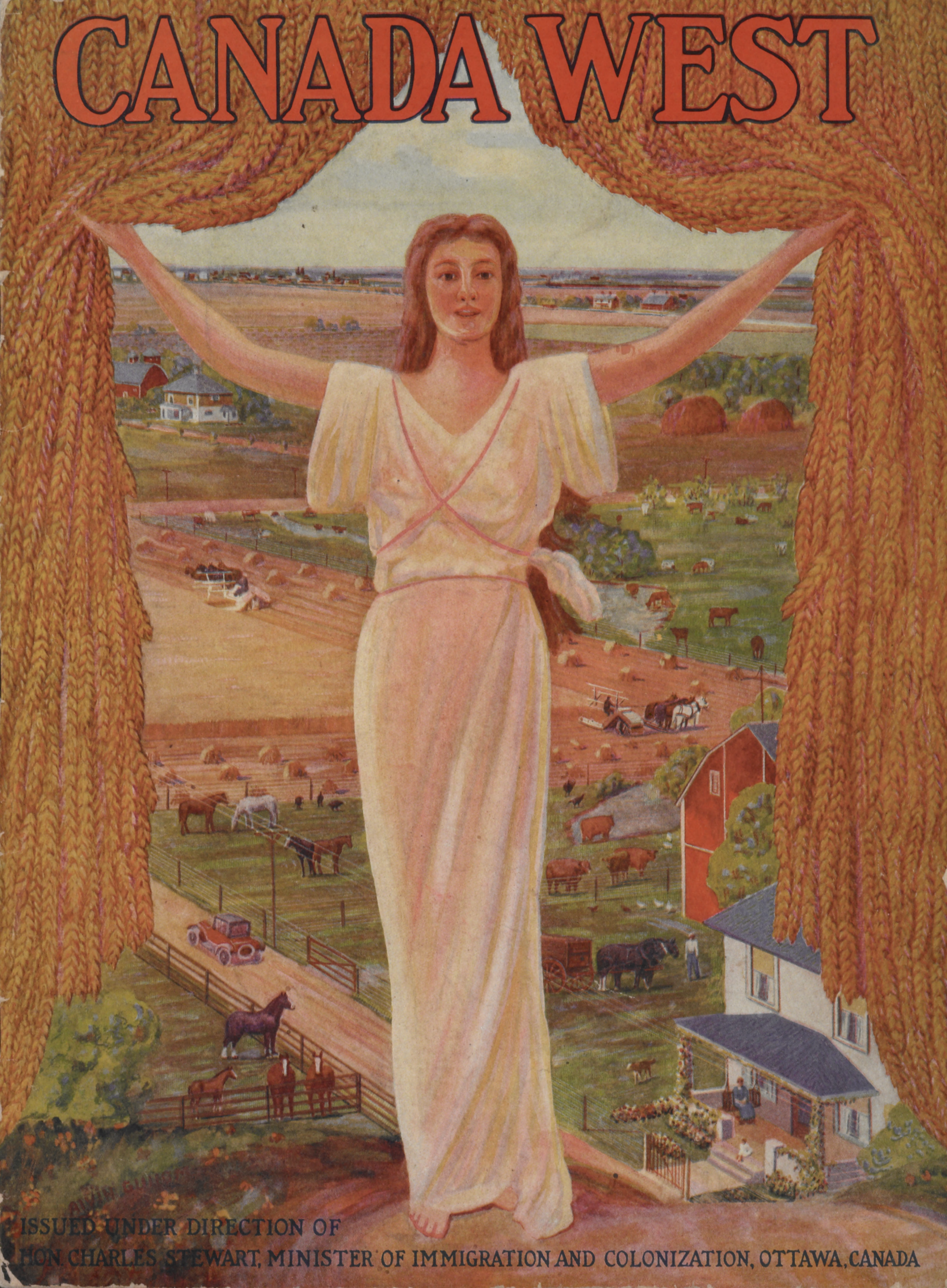


CANADA WEST



ISSUED UNDER DIRECTION OF
HON. CHARLES STEWART, MINISTER OF IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION, OTTAWA, CANADA

Important Information for the Intending Settler

Immigration Regulations.—The Canadian Immigration Regulations debar from Canada immigrants of the following classes:

(1) Idiots, imbeciles, feeble-minded persons, epileptics, insane persons and persons who have been insane at any time previously.

(2) Persons afflicted with tuberculosis or any contagious or infectious disease.

(3) Persons who are dumb, blind, or otherwise physically defective, unless security is given against such persons becoming a public charge in Canada. (Where any member of a family is physically defective communicate with the nearest Canadian Government Agent, giving him full particulars about physical disability before making arrangements to move to Canada.)

(4) Persons over 15 years of age who are unable to read. (Exception is made in the case of certain relatives; see nearest Canadian Government Agent.)

(5) Persons who are guilty of any crime involving moral turpitude; persons seeking entry to Canada for any immoral purpose.

(6) Beggars, vagrants, and persons liable to become a public charge.

(7) Persons suffering from chronic alcoholism or the drug habit, and persons of physical inferiority whose defect is likely to prevent them making their way in Canada.

(8) Anarchists, agitators and persons who disbelieve in or are opposed to organized Government or who advocate the unlawful destruction of property.

(9) Persons who have been deported from Canada for any cause and persons who have been deported from any British Dominion or from any allied country on account of an offence committed in connection with the war.

(10) United States citizens, who do not come within any of the excluded classes above mentioned are admissible to Canada if in possession of sufficient funds to maintain themselves until employment is secured.

(11) The restrictions placed upon the admission of former alien enemies have been removed and now they will not be debarred on account of their nationality.

The Canadian Immigration Regulations are subject to change from time to time, and persons residing in the United States who are not citizens of the United States, should in every case correspond with the nearest Canadian Government Agent, giving particulars of nationality, length of residence in the United States, present occupation and intended occupation, before deciding to move to Canada.

Homestead Regulations.—Every person who is the sole head of a family and every male who has attained the age of eighteen years and is a British subject or declares intention to become a British subject, and is not excluded under the immigration regulations (see preceding section), may apply for entry for a homestead of one-quarter section (160 acres more or less). An entry fee of \$10 is charged, and the settler must erect a habitable house upon the homestead and reside therein for at least six months in each of three years. He must do some cultivation in each of the three years and at the end of that period must have at least thirty acres of the homestead broken of which twenty acres must be cropped. Where the land is difficult to cultivate on account of scrub or stone a reduction may be made in the area of breaking required.

Live stock may be substituted for cultivation on certain conditions, where the land is not suitable for grain growing.

A homesteader may perform the required residence duties by living on a farm of not less than eighty acres within nine miles of his homestead. Such farm must be solely owned by the homesteader, or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother, or sister. If the residence is performed in this way fifty acres must be broken on the homestead, of which area thirty acres must be placed under crop, a reasonable proportion of the work to be done in each year after date of entry.

The foregoing regulations apply to public lands in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta and in the Peace River Block of 3,500,000 acres in Northern British Columbia.

Customs Regulations.—A settler may bring into Canada, free of duty, live stock for the farm on the following basis, if he has actually owned such live stock abroad for at least six months before his removal to Canada, and has brought them into Canada within one year after his arrival, viz.: If horses only are brought in, 16 allowed; if cattle are brought in, 16 allowed; if sheep are brought in, 160 allowed; if swine are brought in, 160 allowed. If horses, cattle, sheep, and swine are brought in together, or part of each, the same proportions as above are to be observed.

Duty is to be paid on live stock in excess of the number for which provision is made as above. For customs entry purposes a mare with a colt under six months old is to be reckoned as one animal; a cow with a calf under six months old is also to be reckoned as one animal. Cattle and other live stock imported into Canada are subject to quarantine regulations.

Settlers' effects, free, viz.: Wearing apparel, household furniture, books, implements and tools of trade, occupation or employment; guns, musical instruments, domestic sewing machines, typewriters, live stock, bicycles, vehicles (including automobiles), implements moved by mechanical power, machinery used for agricultural purposes, and agricultural implements. All of the foregoing must have been owned by the settler for at least six months, before his removal to Canada, (not to include machinery or articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment or for sale); also books, pictures, family plate, furniture, personal effects and heirlooms left by request provided that any dutiable articles entered as settler's effects may not be so entered unless brought with the settler on his first arrival, and shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of without payment of duty until after twelve months' actual use in Canada. Tractors (new) valued at \$1400 or less as well as parts thereof for repairs are admitted free of duty.

For particulars as to reduced railway fares and settlers' rates on stock and effects, for information of any nature relative to Western Canada and the wonderful opportunities being offered to new settlers, write the nearest of the following Canadian Government Agents in the United States:

J. M. MacLACHLAN, 10 Jefferson Ave., E. Detroit, Mich.

C. J. BROUGHTON, Room 412, 112 W. Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

GEORGE A. HALL, 123 Second St., Milwaukee, Wis.

R. A. GARRETT, 311 Jackson St., St. Paul, Minn.

A. E. PILKIE, 202 W. 5th St., Des Moines, Iowa.

O. G. RUTLEDGE, 301 E. Genesee St., Syracuse, N. Y.

W. S. NETHERY, 47 East Town St., Columbus, Ohio.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT AGENT, 116 Monument Place, Indianapolis, Ind.

W. E. BLACK, 117 Roberts St., Fargo, N. D.

A list of unoccupied, privately owned lands for sale, giving prices, terms, acreage suitable for cultivation, distance from a railway, nature of soil, value of buildings and name and address of owners as well as a small list of farms that may be had for rent with particulars as to improvements, etc., may be obtained upon application to any Agent referred to above. Applicants should specify the location in which they are interested.

The settler will be required to take oath that all of the articles have been owned by himself or herself for at least six months before removal to Canada; that none have been imported as merchandise for use in a manufacturing establishment or as a contractor's outfit, or for sale; that he or she intends becoming a permanent settler within the Dominion of Canada and that the "live stock" enumerated is intended for his or her own use on the farm which he or she is about to occupy (or cultivate), and not for sale or speculative purposes, nor for the use of any other person or persons.

Freight Regulations.—1. Carload shipments of farm settlers' effects must consist of the following described property of an actual farm settler, when shipped by and consigned to the same person.

Household goods and personal effects, all second hand, and may include: Agricultural implements and farm vehicles, tractors and automobiles (automobiles only from Minnesota transfer and Duluth) all second hand.

Live stock, not exceeding a total of ten head, consisting of horses, mules, cows, heifers, calves, oxen, sheep, or hogs (from Windsor, Sarnia, and other eastern points, not more than six head of horses and mules may be included in a car of farm settler's effects).

Lumber and shingles (pine, hemlock, spruce, or basswood), which must not exceed 2,500 feet in all, or the equivalent thereof, or in lieu of (or in addition to) the lumber and shingles, a portable house, knocked down, may be shipped.

Seed grain, trees, or shrubbery. The quantity of seed grain must not exceed the following weight: Wheat, 4,500 pounds; oats, 3,400 pounds; barley, 4,800 pounds; flax seed, 400 pounds. From points in Western States 1,400 pounds of seed corn may also be included.

Live poultry (small lots only).

Feed, sufficient for feeding the live stock while on the journey.

2. Live Stock.—Should a settler wish to ship more than ten head of live stock (as per Rule 1) in a car, the additional animals will be charged for at the less-than-carload live stock rate (at estimated weights as per Canadian Freight Classification), but the total charge for the car will not exceed the rate for a straight carload of live stock.

3. Passes.—One man will be passed free in charge of full carloads of settlers' effects containing live stock, to feed, water, and care for them in transit.

4. Top Loads.—Agents do not permit, under any circumstances, any article to be loaded on the top of box or stock cars; such manner of loading is dangerous and absolutely forbidden.

5. Settlers' effects, to be entitled to the car load rates, cannot be stopped at any point short of destination for the purpose of unloading part.

6. For information as to carload rates on Farm Settlers' Effects, apply to Canadian Government Agents, as different states have different classification.

Hints for the Man about to Start

The newcomer may start for Western Canada during any month in the year.

Railroads carry him to within a short distance of his new home.

The country roads are good, and there is settlement in all parts, thus shelter is easily reached.

For feeding on the way, put in two-by-four cleats breast high on the horses, and fix to fit the end of a stout trough which is dropped in, afterwards nailing on a top cleat.

If they have been used to corn, bring along twenty bushels for each horse, if possible, not only to feed along the way, but to use while breaking them in to an oat diet. Bring all the horses you can. Five big horses can pull a 12-inch gang through the sod, but six can do it easier and you can use four on the harrow. If you have been intending to bring eight horses, bring twelve;

If you have any spare time or can get work, they bring in money.

Bring your cows and also your cream separator. The latter will not sell for much and is useful here, as you have no place to store quantities of milk.

Pack up a supply of groceries in such a way that you can get at them easily, but upon this you may have to pay duty.

Do not sell anything that can be used in your new farming. Old belts, singletrees, doubletrees, and such goods are worth far more away out on the prairies than on the old improved farm, and they will cost more there.

Bring all sorts of tools and wagon gears with you; you will save money by doing so; anvil, drills, old bolts, and screws, etc., come in handy.

Bring your stock remedies and a medicine cabinet for the household, with carbolic salve, liniments, etc.

One of the first things you will need is a hayrack, and you will not have time to build one before it is needed, so take the old one or build a new one and take it with you. It can be used for crating and for partitions and other purposes in loading the car. Make the sides of the rack quite close and have a solid bottom.

Bring along your base-burner. Coal and wood are plentiful.

Have a small tank made to carry water in the cars for the horses, to hold two barrels, about three feet in diameter and four high, the top soldered on, with a lid just large enough to get in a pail. It also will be useful to haul water for the house when you land.

Wives intending to join their husbands in Canada should bring evidence along confirming this.

on stock and effects, for information of any nature relative to new settlers, write the nearest of the following Canadian

GEO. A. COOK, Drawer 197, Watertown, S. D.

W. V. BENNETT, 300 Peters Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

M. J. JOHNSTONE, 2012 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

K. HADDELAND, 104 Central Ave., Great Falls, Mont.

J. L. PORTE, Cor. 1st and Post Sts., Spokane, Wash.

C. A. LAURIER, 43 Manchester St., Manchester, N. H.

MAX A. BOWLBY, 73 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

F. A. HARRISON, 308 North 2d St., Harrisburg, Pa.

GILBERT ROCHE, 3 and 5 First St., San Francisco, Cal.

CANADA WEST



WRITING of the Prairie Provinces a noted author said, "The romance of the transition from the buffalo hunting grounds of the red man to the wheat fields of the white is now history." Day after day

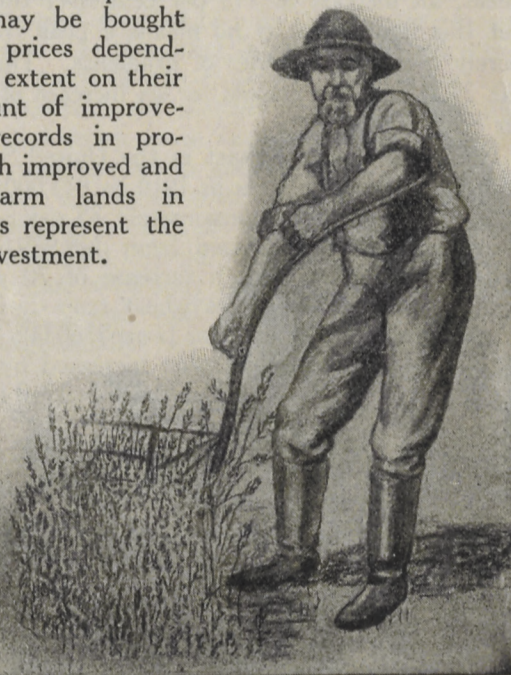
the early explorers pushed their way across unbroken solitudes; always the same vista. What a transition! Today, a splendid train of cars rushes across this space, and from the first break of dawn until the lingering twilight shuts out the view, the eye strains and fails to see any discord in the symmetry of the prairie gardens.

Homesteaders settled on their lonely "quarters," without means or capital. Backed by optimism and stout hearts, they have found themselves in a few years financially independent and in possession of enviable farm homes in the midst of smiling plenty. In like prosperity are those who have purchased farms and paid for them out of the proceeds of the first few crops. First on the lonely prairie was seen the humble "shack" of the bachelor homesteader, who drove with dogged perseverance his slowly moving yoke of oxen as the virgin soil was broken in long furrows. The next visit the golden grain is seen, the furrow has widened, cattle are grazing beyond and other "shacks" have made their appearance in the landscape. Succeeding scenes show rapid advancement. Horses replace the oxen, gas tractors assist the horses, the "shack" fades from the scene and modern buildings spring up as if by magic, the patches of grain take definite shape in expansive fields. Trees, flowers, a woman's face and romping children appear, and the annual tourist wakes up with a start to find that in a few short years the pioneer scenes that interested him have passed away and he is merely travelling in a land as conventional as his own.

With improved agricultural conditions, better transportation facilities, rural telephones, and good markets, the opportunities for success in grain farming, mixed farming, dairying, and poultry-raising are better than ever before, even if free

prairie homesteads except in the north are almost a thing of the past. The poor man's opportunity still awaits his coming but the procedure is not the same as in the boom days. It is nevertheless as sure if not as fast. In the northern parts of the Provinces lightly wooded homesteads are to be had. The land here is good and admirably adapted to mixed farming. If not afraid of work the man without means need not hesitate. In ten or fifteen years he will, with ordinary luck, be possessor of a good farm home that will yield him an independent living.

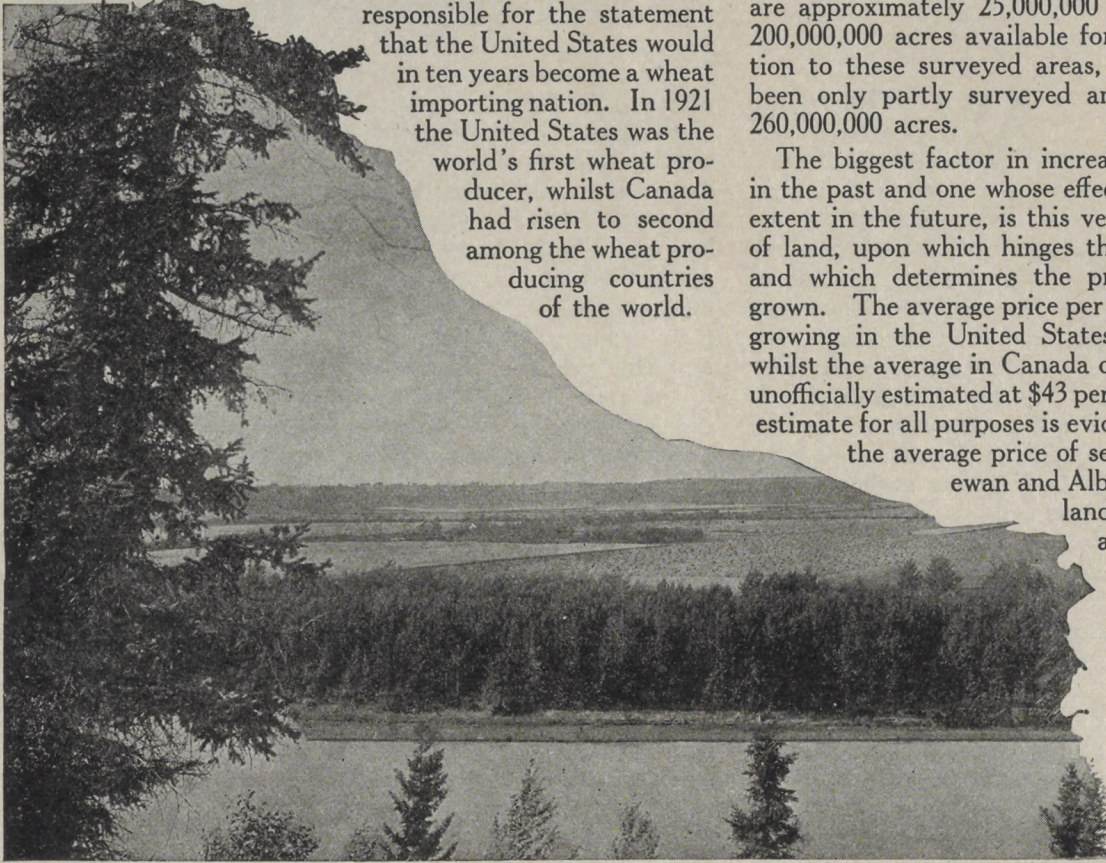
The greatest opportunities lie in the vast areas of unimproved vacant land held by absentee landowners, railroad companies and others. These lands comprise a considerably greater area than that occupied. They are scattered throughout the whole country and have the advantage of being sandwiched in between the improved lands, thus giving their purchasers proximity to roads, schools, markets, and the like enjoyed by older settlers. The average man who has homesteaded will tell you that, provided he has enough means to warrant the undertaking, he would buy vacant land rather than repeat his homesteading experiences were he called upon to decide again. On such locations as these the newcomer finds himself launched at once into the midst of a flourishing settlement and his pioneering is deprived of its hardships and loneliness. Neighbors assist him in erecting a house and getting a start, in return for which they are glad of his help in harvest time before he has a crop of his own. In like manner his land is quickly broken, crops are soon being harvested and often such men pay for a farm before a homesteader gets his patent. Prices for vacant lands are very reasonable, all things considered, and will never be less. Improved farm lands may be bought at reasonable prices depending to a large extent on their location, amount of improvements, and records in production. Both improved and unimproved farm lands in these provinces represent the soundest of investment.





CANADA MAY LEAD IN WHEAT GROWING

SENATOR CALDER, of New York, is quoted as saying, "the United States will soon fall behind Canada in the production of wheat. The Dominion will develop several times the wheat acreage of the United States." Herbert Hoover, the U. S. Secretary of Commerce, but a short while previously, had been responsible for the statement that the United States would in ten years become a wheat importing nation. In 1921 the United States was the world's first wheat producer, whilst Canada had risen to second among the wheat producing countries of the world.



"The peak of wheat acreage in the United States," Senator Calder said, "was 75,694,000 acres, reached in 1919, an increase of 35 per cent over the wheat acreage of 1910. Canada, in the same year, had 19,125,969 acres seeded to wheat, an increase of 115 per cent over the 1910 figure." But this figure was by no means a peak for Canada, but merely a step in a series of gradients. The 1921 acreage was 23,261,224 in Canada, or an increase of more than 21 per cent over 1919.

The production of wheat in the United States increased from 635,000,000 bushels in 1910 to 833,000,000 bushels in 1920, an increase of approximately 35 per cent. Canada's wheat production increased from 149,989,600 bushels to 263,189,300 bushels, or an increase of 70 per cent. The value of the United States wheat crop during the decade increased by 100 per cent, or from \$560,000,000 to \$1,197,000,000. Canada's wheat crop increased by 400 per cent, or from \$99,530,000 in 1910 to \$427,356,000 in 1920.

The United States has to all intents and purposes reached its zenith of production—

in fact the tendency is for a decline—whilst the Dominion, in view of the small part of her area as yet under cultivation, and the wonderful possibilities of development, may be considered as having merely entered the lists. Whilst in the three Prairie Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta there are less than 121,000,000 acres under private ownership, much of which is not under cultivation, there are approximately 25,000,000 acres of a surveyed total of 200,000,000 acres available for homestead entry. In addition to these surveyed areas, there are tracts which have been only partly surveyed and which contain more than 260,000,000 acres.

The biggest factor in increasing Canada's wheat acreage in the past and one whose effect will be felt to an increasing extent in the future, is this very availability of large tracts of land, upon which hinges the price of farm wheat lands, and which determines the price at which wheat can be grown. The average price per acre of land devoted to wheat growing in the United States has been returned at \$92, whilst the average in Canada of settled wheat land has been unofficially estimated at \$43 per acre. That this is not a just estimate for all purposes is evident when it is considered that the average price of settled farm lands in Saskatchewan and Alberta, most of which are wheat lands, is less than \$25 per acre, and in addition there are large tracts which may be acquired for a lesser sum or for the price of filing on them.

The future of Canadian wheat is also assured by its excellent quality, which is beyond question. This has been proven by ten years of uninterrupted successes in carrying off the wheat championship of the world, to be wrested from Canada in 1921 by the State of Montana, only by means of seed of Canadian origin. It was recovered though in 1922 by a Canadian grower.

How long will it be before Canada is leading the world in the production of wheat? At the present time she occupies the second place in this regard, and a country of less than nine million people is accounting for nearly one-half the wheat yield of the United States, a land of more than one hundred and nine millions. In the last decade Canada's wheat production increased by 70 per cent, and granted the agricultural immigration, which would seem to be promised her with all the attractions she has to offer, and the settlement of a further portion of her vacant acreage, the present decade should see at least 100 per cent increase, and Canada the granary not alone of the British Empire, but of the entire world.

Immigration Inspectors at the Canadian boundary are instructed to exercise great care that no unnecessary barriers or obstacles are placed in the path of those coming to Western Canada to establish new homes and are urged to use every courtesy to immigrants, and to give every encouragement in securing clearance papers at port of entry.





WESTERN CANADA joined with all Canada in 1922, in a year of quiet achievement. If there has been nothing in its development of a spectacular nature, there has been a steady growth, a resolute elimination of things immaterial to prosperity. The year 1923 is entered upon by the people of the west in high hope that it

ushers in a period of prosperity based upon the productivity of the country and the vast riches of its natural resources. Canada, in common with all other nations, has felt keenly the cycle of depression following the spurious activity and

inflated business coming immediately after the cessation of the war. It has met and overcome many obstacles in the path of its prosperity. The year just passed, however, has seen the silver lining peep out from the edges of the dark cloud and has demonstrated to the world the celerity with which this country can adjust itself to changed conditions.

This is evidenced by the fact that Canada has been the first among all countries whose currencies fell below par, to bring that currency back to par, and even for a time above par. It did this in the face of what seemed insuperable difficulties, increased its exports, lessened its imports, and generally set its business house in order.

The high standing of Canada as a nation is shown by the ease with which her bonds are absorbed and by the high prices paid for them. Winnipeg, it may be mentioned, in a recent flotation obtained a higher price than even any provincial government for some time.

Western Canada, in 1922, harvested its largest grain crop. Its production of grain, live stock, cereal and dairy products will, when all is marketed, produce in the neighborhood of a billion dollars. There has been, and there still is felt considerable disappointment that the total value is not larger, but the fact remains that this vast sum of money has come to the west, or is in process of coming, and if, as is undoubtedly true, much of it is used in the liqui-

dation of obligations incurred in the past, it is but a safer and saner, if longer road to that prosperity to which all are looking. In the process of reaching this prosperity it is inevitable that there must be some failures.

The opinion of prominent business men is that 1922 saw the corner definitely turned, 1923 will commence the upward swing.

102 DAYS TO MATURE AND RIPEN WHEAT

The Manitoba Free Press says the 1922 grain crop of the Prairie Provinces was produced in a shorter period of time than almost any crop in the history of the country, in many districts not more than 102 days elapsing between seeding of wheat and cutting of the same.

Seeding generally in the spring of 1922 was delayed on account of rain in April and the early part of May, but the ripening weather was so good during July that the completion of the crop was exceptionally rapid.

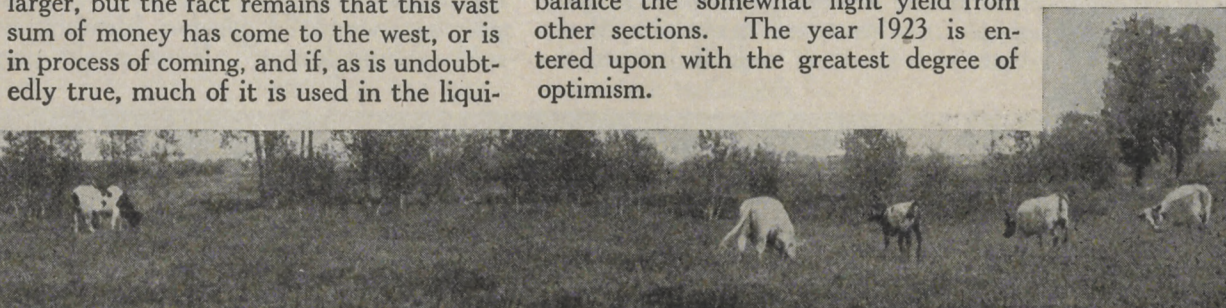
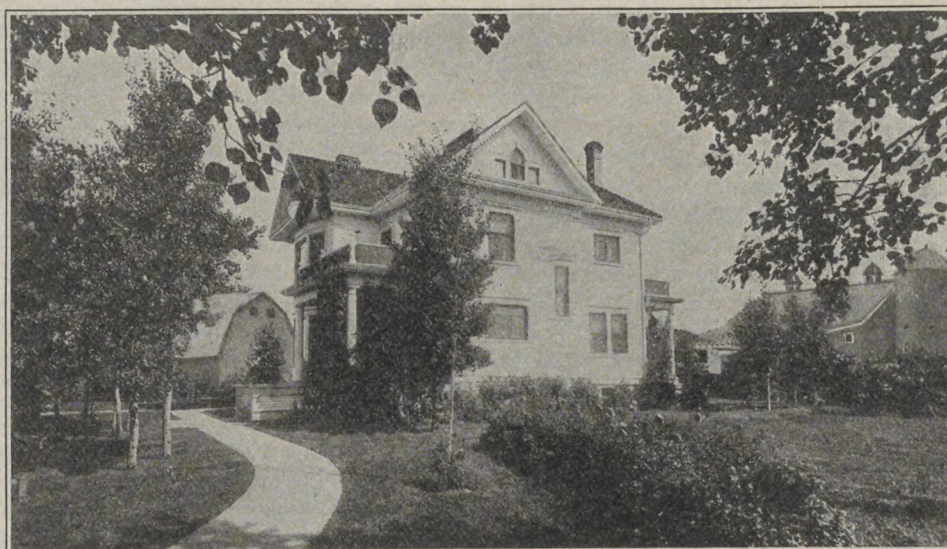
The season of 1922 emphasizes in a marked degree some

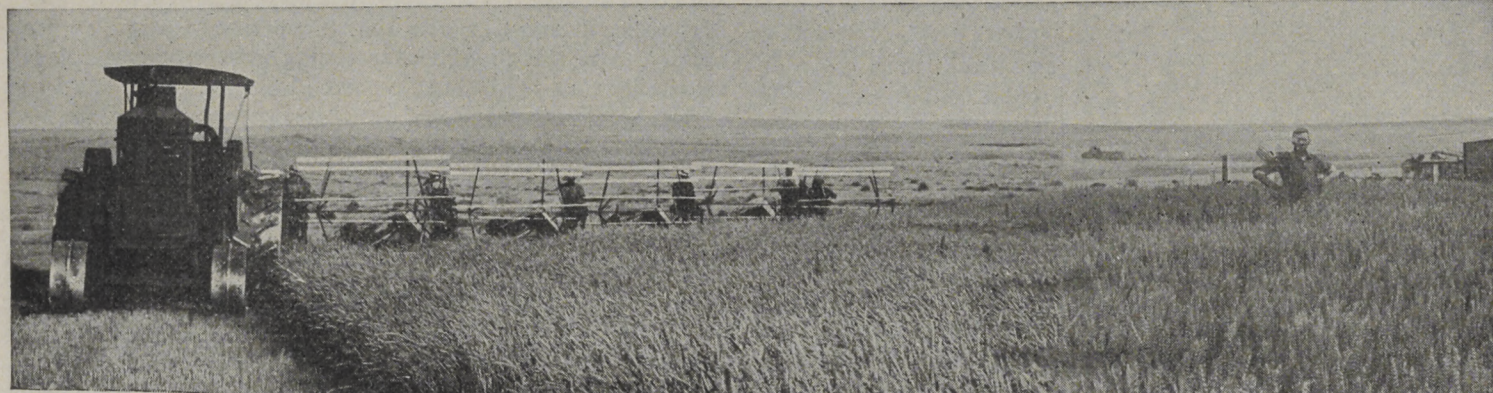
of the wonderful recuperative powers of the Canadian Prairie Provinces. Over very large wheat areas in Saskatchewan, after unduly delayed seeding, no general rain fell for two months, in spite of this, on well cultivated lands, yields were threshed that run from 25 to 30 bushels, though these, of course, are not general in these districts. Another peculiar-

ity of the year was the reversal of moisture conditions. In Alberta, large sections of the extreme southern part of the Province which had lacked in moisture for a number of years received very plentiful supplies of rain and enjoyed exceptionally fine crops. On the other hand, the central north and the extreme north of the Province, where as a rule crops are most luxuriant and moisture abundant, there was little moisture, and crops, more especially those of coarse grains and hay, were limited in yield.

In Saskatchewan a very considerable area in the north central section suffered for lack of rain, and crops although of good quality were light in yield. In the extreme southern part of Saskatchewan crops were excellent and yields large.

Northern Saskatchewan and northern Manitoba had oat crops of exceptionally heavy stand, long heads and full berries. These heavy yields in the north counter-balance the somewhat light yield from other sections. The year 1923 is entered upon with the greatest degree of optimism.





THOSE who have had experience of the climate of Western Canada and the advantages it possesses, enter into no defense of its winters. None is needed. Without the winter season the best hard wheat grown could not be produced. Vital statistics bear out the fact that nowhere may healthier children be found, and the health of younger generations is the very best indication of the advantage of the climate.

Admitting that it is cold during some portions of the winter season there are compensations. Nature intended that the best quality and the largest quantity of wheat could only be secured from a soil that was given a few months rest and revivication by conserving moisture through some application and it is admitted that frost is the best medium known. This is evidenced in the fact that Canadian grain, vegetables, horses, cattle and sheep when brought into competition with like articles grown and raised in more southern climes have no difficulty in securing the highest honors.

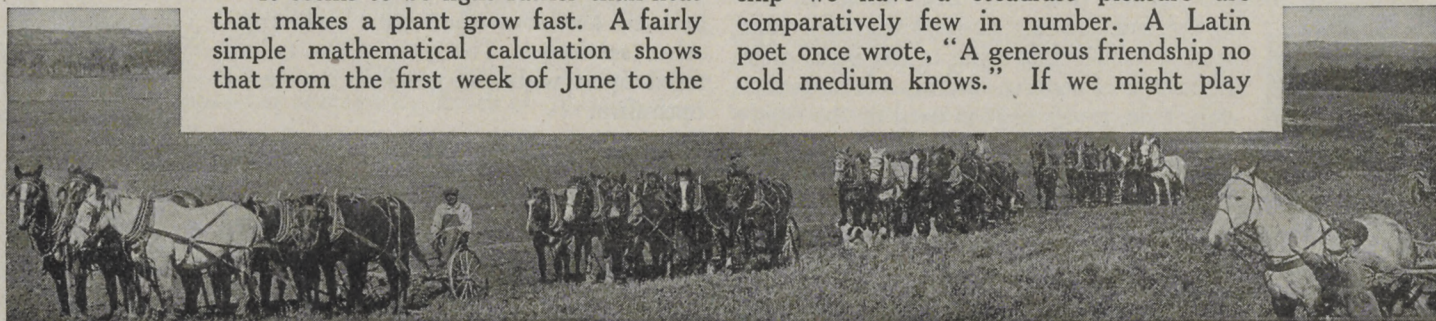
While Western Canada can point with pride to the development of a race of energetic and healthful people, a people proud of their rich heritage, and who have demonstrated to the world successful accomplishments in every line of industry and commerce, owing somewhat to her bracing, cold, dry winter, it is not alone the benefits arising from such winters that give her the prestige she possesses in producing what has been enumerated. Steffanson says: "The growth of grass and other plants is measured not by the length of the summer in months, but by the hours of sunlight. There are as many hours of sunlight in the months of northern summer, as in the longer period of tropic summer, thus giving the plants there in reality twice as long a growing time as the careless reasoner assumes them to have. This is one of the fundamental considerations which explain the universality and luxuriance of vegetation in the North that is always so startling to the traveller who goes there with a mind furnished with ideas derived from unauthentic sources.

"It seems to be light rather than heat that makes a plant grow fast. A fairly simple mathematical calculation shows that from the first week of June to the

second week of July, the earth at sea level receives from the sun more heat per square mile per day at the North Pole than at the Equator."

Strange as it may seem to those unacquainted with conditions, spring seeding dates for wheat and oats are earlier than in most of the northern and middle States, as shown in the fact that at Brandon, Manitoba, the average date is April 25, at Indian Head, Sask., April 23; Scott, Sask., April 29; Rosthern, Sask., April 24; Lacombe, Alberta, April 15; Lethbridge, Alberta, April 7. Back in the early nineties, wheat grown a thousand miles north of the International boundary took first prize at the Chicago International Exhibition, since when settlement in that area has been steady and expansive. When Canada is possessed of a population of eighteen millions instead of nine, as at present, the question of unculturable Northern areas, owing to severe climate, will have faded just in the same way as the question of the fertility and livableness of the Northwest has faded with time and experimentation.

Besides the health-bringing sports that the Canadian winters give, the virile people that it produces, there is the social intercourse that is developed. The summer is the time of interrupted friendships. We see our friends infrequently. We are all engaged in more individual activities in the warm weather, and holidays break the circle of friends temporarily. Then winter comes, and the circle is mended again. The visits back and forth from home to home take place. Evenings are spent in quiet games, in dancing, in friendly association with those we care most for. One has many acquaintances, but the friends in whose companionship we have a steadfast pleasure are comparatively few in number. A Latin poet once wrote, "A generous friendship no cold medium knows." If we might play





CANADA

Climate Beneficial to Health, Essential to Wealth

WEST



upon that phrase, we would say that the cold medium of the Canadian winter restores to us the warm and pleasant friendships that summer interrupts.

Will Brown, of Lockwood, Saskatchewan, was asked to write something of the social life in Western Canada. In writing it, he did not refrain from speaking of the winter season. A portion of his letter appears herewith. The conditions in this district may be accepted as those that exist all over the country. Mr. Brown says: "I stay here on the farm all seasons through—winter, spring, summer and autumn. I often wonder why some of the boys leave for the winter months. They do not know what they miss. I was glad that some of these fellows, who used to go east or south to spend the winter, remained with us this year, and if I have asked one I have asked a dozen, how they enjoyed staying at home and saving their money, the reply invariably was, 'I never spent a better time.' And, why not? Over there at Floradale school we had our Christmas entertainment. One hundred and seventy-five people were there, men, women and children, some having driven twelve and fifteen miles, with the thermometer 20 degrees below. There was the giving out of presents, and no one was overlooked; they all had a high time, especially the children. A few nights later, we had the 'Grown-ups' party, dancing, singing and card playing, refreshments and music.

"Then over at Bannockburn and Boulder Lake, parties were held, and all of them enjoyed. Fraternal visits to farm homes were made. Dances, music and card playing again, always with refreshments, such as the city and town folk would enjoy. Then we had our dramatic club, giving entertainments through the country, for charitable purposes. Seventy-five dollars was the lowest that was netted

at any of these. The beauty of these entertainments, of the fraternal visits, was that we got to know our neighbors, we got the gossip of the countryside, and, do you know, we just began to realize what a splendid community we lived in. No hard feelings. A splendid time, and home at three in the morning, after a delightful drive behind a spirited pair of blacks, through a keen, frosty air, and no need of the service of a doctor. Now, wasn't that a good way to spend the winter? Everybody happy, we watched the days lengthen, and the soil in the finest possible shape for getting on to the seeder as soon as sufficient frost is out of the ground to accept of the seed grain from which we expect to get a bumper crop this fall."

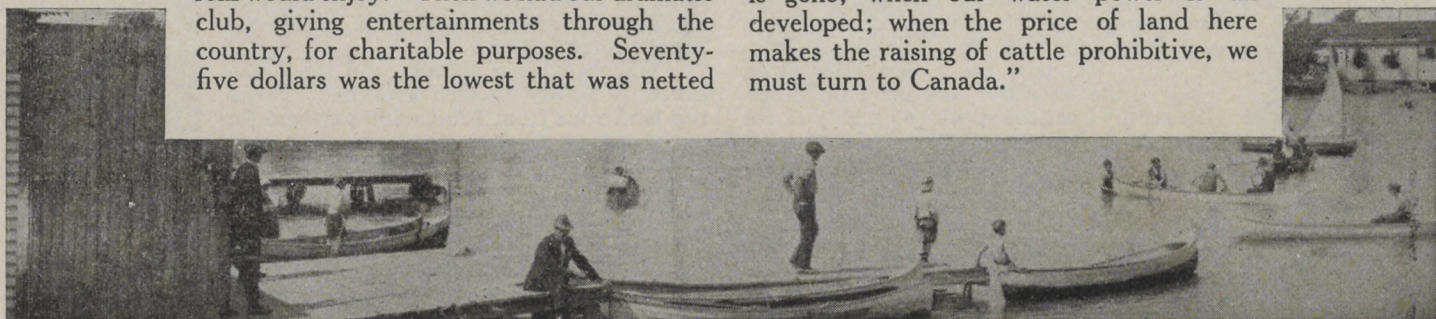
R. W. BABSON ON THE CANADIAN OUTLOOK

The following excerpts from a review of Roger W. Babson, the famous statistician, on the Canadian outlook, will be read with very great interest:

"Everywhere (in the U. S.) people are talking prosperity, building is booming; prices are again advancing and wages are rising," says the statistician. "A little of this is a good thing; but too much of it all at once is dangerous. When a patient recovers too rapidly, a relapse may occur. . . . Personally, I much prefer the more gradual and deliberate manner by which Canada is passing through her readjustment. We have much to learn from our northern neighbor. Today conditions are better in the States; but unless we take care, business will be better in Canada in 1924 than it will be here. We must look for Canadian business to improve rapidly during 1923.

"A more hopeful feeling is developing in the prairie and other agricultural regions. Better prices for farm products are helping the Canadians as well as the farmers in the States. While today conditions are better in the States, they may be better in Canada next year. Business conditions are much like a storm—they travel across the country in waves. Each section gets the storm; but all do not get it at the same time.

"We should be better neighbors to Canada. Some day we must turn to her natural resources. When our timber is gone; when our water power is all developed; when the price of land here makes the raising of cattle prohibitive, we must turn to Canada."



WHAT SETTLERS SAY ABOUT
WESTERN CANADA

Below are quotations taken from messages sent out by former Americans and others who have become located on farms in Western Canada. These carry convincing evidence that those who have followed farming there, intensive or otherwise, have no reason to regret the move that brought them to Canada.

Two years ago, J. Welles moved from Chatsworth, Ill., to Elm Creek, Manitoba. His past experience in farming caused him to take advantage of the vast opportunities before him in his new home. He has found good and satisfactory conditions and also a pleasant home.

O. Holmberg of Minnedosa, Man., writes: "I came here from Kansas fourteen years ago, looking for cheap land. Had very little to start with. I now own 640 acres, 66 head of cattle 12 horses and a full line of machinery."

E. C. Nelson, of Saskatoon: "I moved from Illinois in 1912, where land was selling from \$150 to \$300 per acre, to Saskatchewan, where I was able to purchase plenty of land as productive as that in Illinois for \$30 per acre. I have been quite successful in my operations and am farming 1,600 acres. We have good schools, churches, good neighbors and I think this a splendid country for a man with limited capital."

P. Lyall, Estevan: "I moved here from Harvey, N. D., twenty years ago, to find cheap land and get a home. I bought, and I am now farming 1,280 acres, and going into live stock."

"Our taxes are low, compared with other countries where I formerly lived," is the statement of H. S. Johnson, who moved from Oregon to Alberta, where he is farming 1,000 acres of land.

W. C. Walsh lived in Illinois all his life, until three years ago, when he moved to Okotoks, Alberta. On a percentage basis, he thinks the Alberta farms pay three times as much as farms where he came from.

Land having reached the price in Colorado that it was unprofitable to work, J. E. Honan, decided to move to Innisfail, Alberta, where he bought land on his own terms and at a very reasonable figure. He says he has never regretted the move.

With \$20 and two suit cases as his only possession when he arrived at Elnora, Alberta, eight years ago, R. D. Brown is now worth \$6,000, and made it out of farming.

Walter Edmondson, was a Colfax County, Nebraska, farmer, and says he has made good. He now owns an 800-acre farm, machinery, 18 horses and 50 head of cattle, all paid for.

Not having enough land in South Dakota and unable to get more unless at high prices, H. Dettimer, decided to move to Sunnybrook, Alberta, in 1910. He now has a first class farm, with plenty of water and good buildings. He says, "I cannot speak too highly of the

country that has enabled me to change my position to prosperity in so short a time."

Moving from South Omaha, Nebraska, to Bentley, Alberta, in 1902, John H. Damoi has succeeded so well that he now owns 740 acres of land in an excellent district.

From a town in the Shiremanstown district of Pennsylvania, which is a good farming and dairying district, seven years ago, S. B. Ramer moved to Duchess, Alberta, and began life anew on an irrigated farm, carried on dairying, finishing beef and raising hogs. He expresses himself well satisfied.

R. R. Crow, an Oregonian seventeen years ago, now an Albertan, developed his 160-acre homestead, until he now farms successfully 640 acres of land at Barons, Alberta. He also has 90 head of live stock, is in a good district and near a consolidated school.

O. B. Moore's only reason for leaving Iowa, in 1914, was the high price of land and limited opportunities for expansion. He went to the Edmonton district, where he found land selling from \$15 to \$50 an acre giving a net cash return equal to that back home, selling from \$100 to \$300 an acre. He says, "I have never regretted coming to Alberta. The long winters are offset by a pleasant spring and autumn. Law, order, morality and educational facilities are equal to those of my native State. I know of no place where one can go to find better investment for capital and labor, no matter how small or large."

Arriving at North Battleford on the 18th of October, one of a party of land seekers says they were impressed by what they saw. They had a dinner, part of which was made up of roast corn ears, muskmelons and watermelons, grown in the locality. He says, "The district within a radius of sixty miles was inspected by auto. We found first class farms under good cultivation, from which

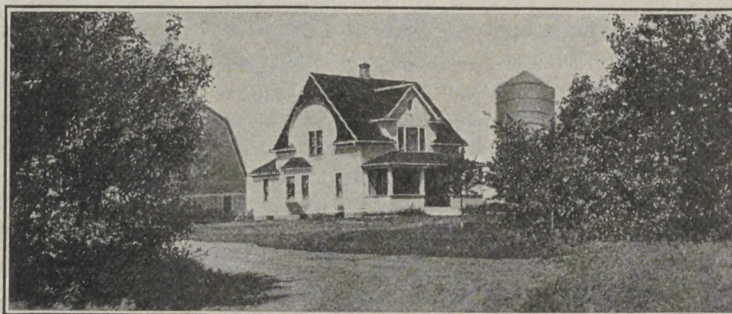
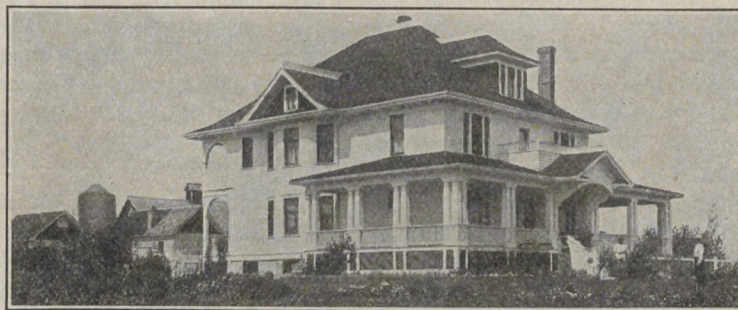
the owners had threshed anything up to fifty-one bushels to the acre of wheat, although the season is what they had the audacity to term a dry one.

"The cattle and stock were in excellent condition, notwithstanding the hard fall work they had been doing for the last two months. There is an abundance of feed and water; were

informed that many of the farmers simply turn their cattle and horses loose during the winter months and allow them to rustle for themselves, and in the spring time many of the cattle after

they are rounded up are in good condition. The soil was either a black or chocolate loam with good clay subsoil, and there was luxuriant growth of vegetation which included a large quantity of wild fruits. The entire district is well supplied with elevators, mills, and creameries, which are always in operation.

"There are good schools, and the population is mostly English speaking. Farming land runs from \$20 to \$60 per acre for



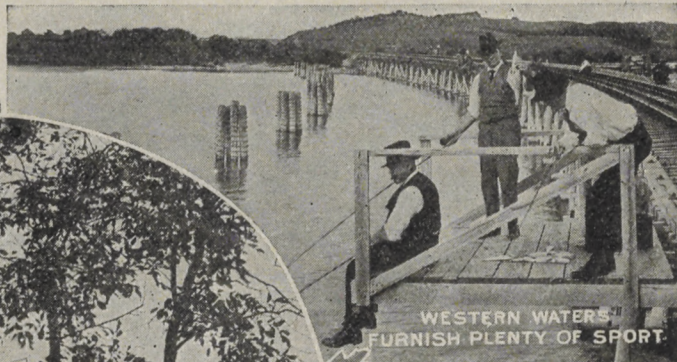


well improved farms and from \$15 to \$30 per acre for wild land, which, in itself, should appeal to many of our farmers who are well acquainted with the price of the land which they are at present farming; and they will realize that the interest alone on the money invested in their farms at home would buy a northern Saskatchewan farm, capable of producing the goods. I would go this far and state that the farmers there will produce two bushels to the acre to every bushel produced by the farmers at home. I have been so impressed that I myself have purchased a farm at Meota."

Writing to his home paper, The Herald, of Tecumseh, Mich., Thomas Murphy, Sr., after an extended tour through Western Canada, and visiting a section of land that he owns near Ramey, Sask., says: "There were thousands of acres of wheat, oats and flax on all sides as far as the eye could carry. Three or

daughter back." He said he had been brought up on a farm, but, marrying, he moved to the city and worked in a factory. After working twenty years, taking care of his wife, son and daughter, he had a savings account of \$1,200.

Industrial conditions became bad; he faced a year of probably unsteady employment and his boy, then eighteen years old, had no prospect of work. They had a family council and decided that the father and son should take \$200 and try their luck in the Canadian West. The \$1,000 balance was to take care of the wife and daughter as long as possible. The father and son secured the special landseekers' rates early in April. With their destination as Edmonton, they made the start westward, arriving at their destination with a balance of \$90 and obtained work with farmers. When the spring work was done they had an additional \$170. They secured two adjoining home-

WILD GEESSE
ON STUBBLE FIELDWESTERN WATERS
FURNISH PLENTY OF SPORT

READY FOR A PRAIRIE RIDE

PRAIRIE CHICKENS
FEEDING IN WINTER TIME

four eight-foot cut binders, one after the other, each drawn by four heavy draft horses abreast. This was a common thing on most every farm where the grain had not been cut. Tractors were used in many places, while horses, (mostly heavy draught) are still greatly favored.

"The government builds and takes care of their highways as well as the telephone lines. The railroad companies build two or three grain elevators at every little town, and sometimes between. Farmers pay no ditch tax. 140 acres of our land cost \$800 to plow and break it up. The taxes on this 640 acres last year were \$350, but we are told they will not be as high this year. We saw some fine homes and farms up there. There were many men from other states looking after their wheat crop, and we all agreed, though a little lonesome in some places, that it will be a grand country some day."

HE LIKES CANADA

Early in July, last year, a man entered the Canadian Government office at Detroit, Mich., announcing that he had just returned from Western Canada. Asked why, he smiled and said, "to take my wife and

steads, and during June and July worked on them, cutting timber for a log house and fuel for the winter, planning to work during the winter. They worked out for three months harvesting and got another \$700. After harvest they returned to their homesteads, and completed building their house. They shot deer, moose and wild fowl. Potatoes, flour and sundries were all that was now needed. In the winter they trapped, sending money home. In the spring they obtained the loan of horses and equipment from neighbors, giving in exchange their own services. They were able to break more than twenty acres of land of the two quarter-sections and also had a vegetable garden started. In June, they worked on their own places, and then the father came back to take his wife and daughter to their home in the West. This man, now fifty-eight years of age, said that he considered that he had saved more in his one year in the West than he had in twenty years in the city. He spoke highly of the neighborly spirit and the helpfulness of the people in their district, comparing it with the fact that he hardly knew his next-door neighbor in the city. He thought well of the country, of its laws and government.





USED A TRACTOR ON TRIP TO CANADA

Settlers on their way to and through Canada do not always rely on the railroads for transportation. Here, for instance, is a photograph of a party from one of the northern states on the way to their new home near Lake Winnipegosis, Manitoba. They were a sturdy, self-reliant lot, and carried with them a full complement of farm machinery. With the tractor outfit they intended to commence rather extensive operations on the land which their scouts had already inspected and reported on favorably as to its productiveness.

At almost every point on the Canadian border, where there are located means for admitting settlers, the reports are that it is almost a daily occurrence to admit settlers from states as far off as Texas who have adopted the automobile as a means to carry themselves and their families to the country of their choice. Such settlers are bound to succeed. Some of them go two or three hundred miles inland, and select their homes in the park districts of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Others purchase improved and unimproved farms in the more thickly settled districts in the southerly and central parts of these provinces. Wherever they may go, they are sure to secure land of certain productive possibilities.

THE CORN BELT MOVING NORTHWARD

A few years ago, and not so many at that, it would have been almost unbelievable to have predicted that the growth of corn in Western Canada would have reached a period of production that would have warranted the possibility of a corn show proving a success.

To those, though, who have watched the northward trend of corn growth, seeing it advance from Iowa north to Minnesota and to the Dakotas, it will prove no puzzle. And now, that they are told that corn is being successfully grown 300 miles north of the International Boundary Line, on their part there will be no cause to wonder.

In October last, a corn show was held at Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, the first event of the kind ever staged in that part of the country. There was a surprisingly large number of varieties exhibited, embracing nearly every kind, from the original "squaw" to the highly developed field and table classes, all perfectly matured. First

prize for sweet corn was captured by an exhibitor from Paddockwood, 25 miles north of Prince Albert. This is another illustration of how quickly the corn belt is being extended northward in the wake of wheat, and how old ideas are being proven false by enterprising, practical pioneers.

In the neighborhood of Lethbridge, in Southern Alberta,

corn and sunflowers were an excellent crop in 1922, the corn yielding upwards of ten tons to the acre. For a number of years past so much attention was paid to the growing of wheat and other grains that the production of corn was not thought of. Now that it has been introduced into several districts, even three hundred miles north of the International Boundary, there is increasing interest taken in it, as well as in the growth of sunflowers, which give a yield up to twenty or more tons per acre. These reach a height

of eight to ten feet, and, mixed with corn in silo, give an ensilage that appears to be more desirable for cattle than corn alone.

Planted early in May, with the long hours of sunlight, and with sufficient moisture, corn will mature. A Southern Alberta official is reported as saying that, "as much progress was made in the introduction of corn as a Southern Alberta crop in 1922 as was made in ten years in the Dakotas and Montana." The writer has had some experience with corn growing. For the past four years in Central Saskatchewan at a point east of Saskatoon,

corn and sunflowers were grown successfully. It was an experiment in the beginning. The four acres planted in 1920 were increased to fifteen acres in 1922. Not only that, but neighboring farmers watching the experiment, and noting the success, took courage. Last year upwards of fifty acres were planted to corn within a radius of five miles square. The prospects are that 1923 will see a much increased acre-

age, of both corn and sunflowers, as well as an increase in the number of silos.

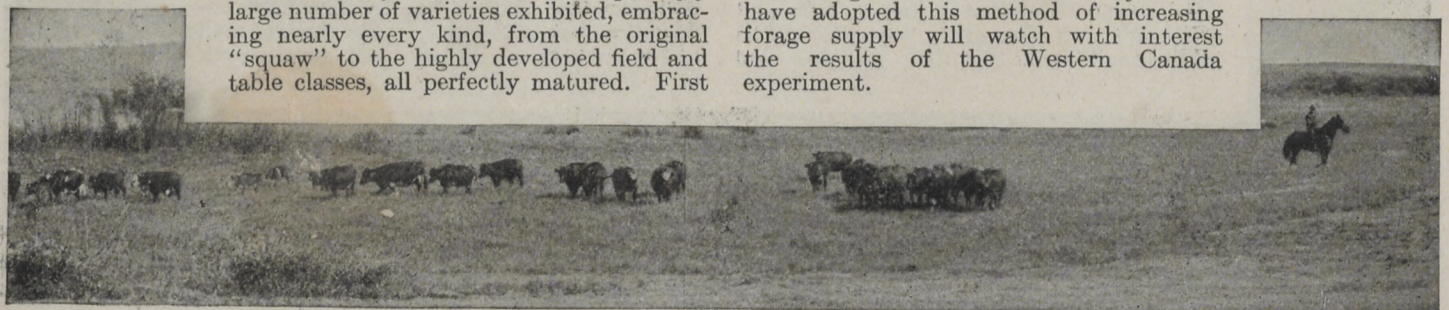
Right in this connection it might be pointed out that in 1919, the first prize was awarded at the Kansas City grain show, to corn grown 150 miles north of the International Boundary. Growing soy beans in the corn rows is an experiment that is now being tried out. Those of you who have adopted this method of increasing forage supply will watch with interest the results of the Western Canada experiment.



New Settlers bringing their power and home along.



"Purse fillers" for the Farm wife.



*The Western Canadian Wheat Fields of a Former Nebraskan***MIXED FARMING**

Attracted by the fame Western Canada has won through production of wheat, oats and barley, that has brought to it prizes—the highest prizes—in competition with world entries, the settlement of the prairies, with their rich soil, began in good earnest a quarter of a century ago. The aim and purpose was to grow some of the wheat that had made a world-wide name for itself. Very little else occupied the minds of many of those who settled on Western Canada land a few years ago. Get rich, growing grain, and then—well, what would happen then was given no thought—probably sell out, and move out. Many did become rich, many more are becoming rich today playing the same game. It was soon discovered though, that there were other possibilities, possibilities that would be worth even more, if taken advantage of. The soil that would produce the highest quality of grain, giving large yields, had further potential values. Grasses could be grown, cattle could be raised for the market, dairying should be successful. In short, all the things that were grown at home, and which gave a zest to living, that made homes and gave home life could be grown in Canada. Then, degree by degree, different branches of more intensified and mixed farming were taken up. It was surprising how easily alfalfa adapted itself, the roots and the vegetables grown were so superior to those grown elsewhere that there was cause for marvel; corn was successfully attempted, dairying soon followed, and poultry raising and bee culture soon formed a portion of the farm work programme. There was now no hurry to get rich on grain-growing alone. There might be lean years, but with other things attracting the attention, there came the decision to remain, and take advantage of the surety of an existence while mixed farming was carried on. This is occurring in Western Canada today.

Mixed farming is preached, not because there is any probability of grain growing becoming any less profitable than it has been, but because it gives added wealth as well as increased interest. As we write we have in mind a number of cases of well-tilled farms, which a few years ago were devoted entirely to the growing of grain; homes were merely places of abode. Today these same fields are as productive, but the homes are now homes, not only habitable, but comfortable and pleasant; with the vegetable garden, the flower garden, the hedges of trees, the dairy building, the ice house, the silo, the roomy barns—and the all-year-round contented farmer and his wife.

Dairying is an all-the-year-round money getter, and dairying is a success in all parts of Western Canada. All the governments—Federal and Provincial—take the deepest interest in its promotion. Pure bred stock has

taken the place of inferior grades; the “boarder” is being eliminated, cheese factories and creameries are placed under government supervision, and testing stations established. As a result, it is found that the business is increasing. Farmers who hesitated to branch out in this branch of agriculture are seeking means to have it become an adjunct to the grain industry. Importations of the best pure-bred stock available are now frequent, men are given employment the year round. In every way, dairying may be said to be on the highway to success. “With grain at its present low prices, and milk and cream scarcely affected, there is no doubt that the advance in the dairying industry made in 1922 will be exceeded during the coming year,” writes an official who has been closely watching the development. More than one farmer has used the expression, “I’m going to milk enough cows to pay living expenses as we go along.” Decision such as this on the part of men who a few years ago would scorn to milk cows or seriously consider trifling cream checks, account in large measure for the increased dairy output in the country.

In the Province of Saskatchewan there were about five thousand more farmers selling cream during 1922 than in any previous year. The importance of the steady income from even a small weekly cream check in meeting the expenses of the family budget is becoming more widely realized each year. But even today less than 25 per cent of Saskatchewan farmers are creamery patrons, the total for the 58 creameries being only about 27,000 patrons. Of course a large number more are making butter on the farms, selling milk in towns, etc., and thus deriving a substantial revenue from dairying.

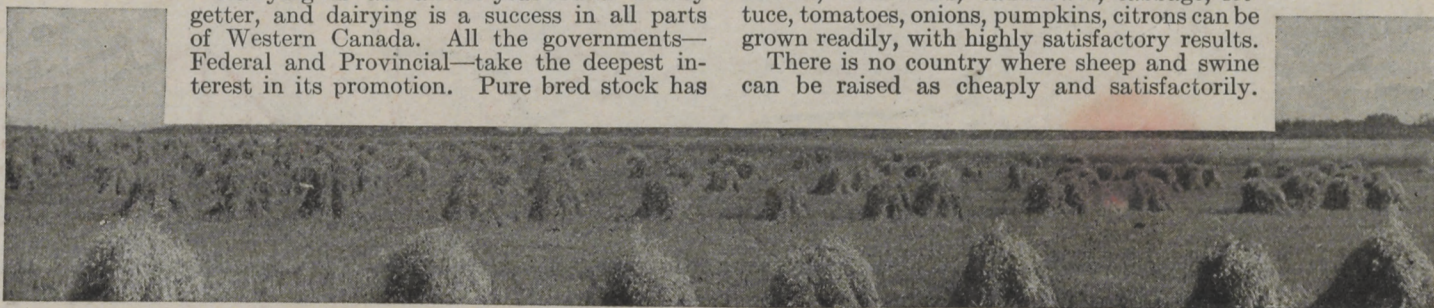
Dairying conditions never before looked so bright as at the present time. Generally speaking, there is an abundance of feed. Not only are general conditions encouraging to those interested in dairying but there have been hundreds of silos constructed and filled during the past season, with the special intention of providing winter food for milk production.

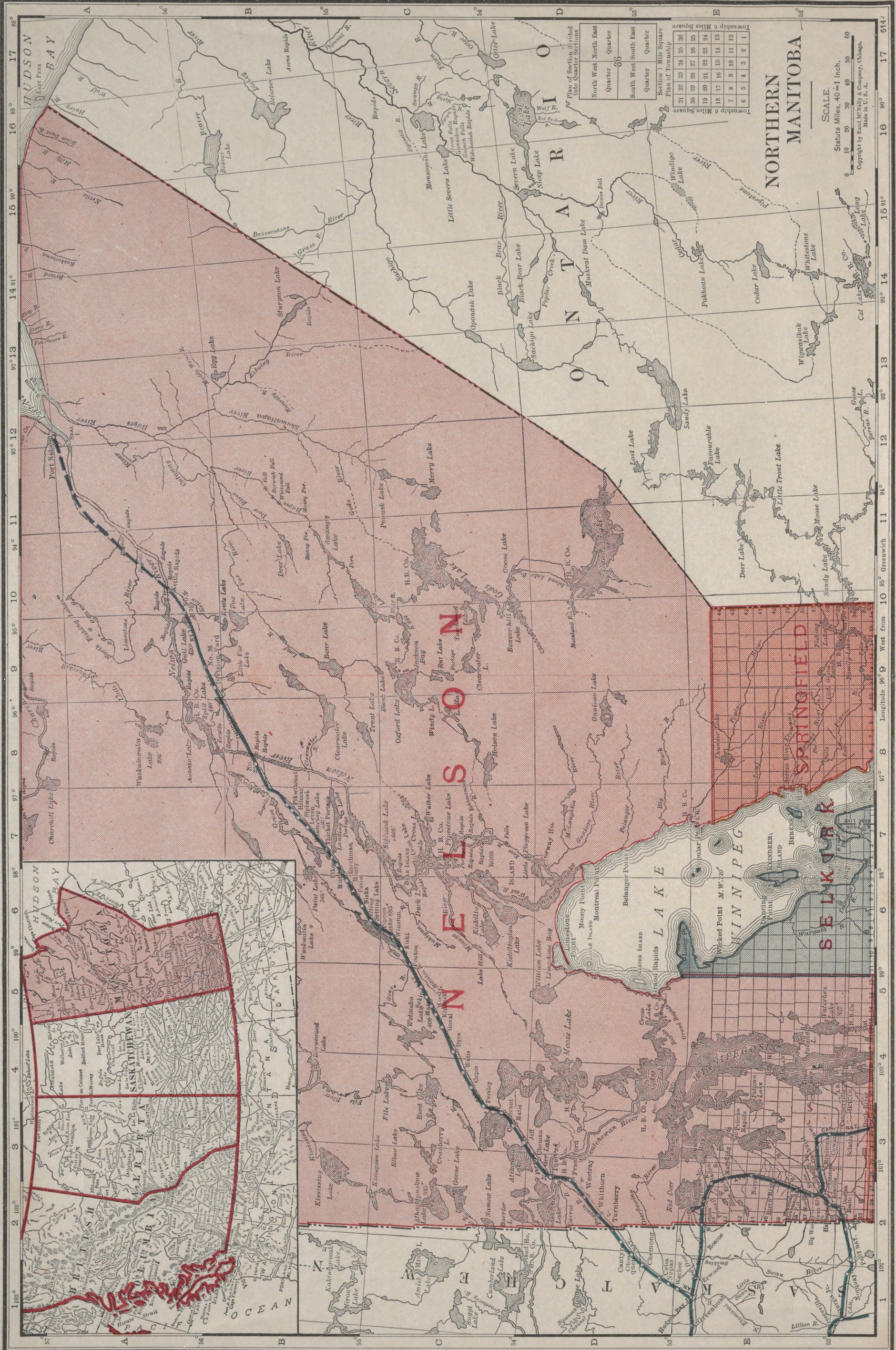
In addition to dairying, poultry raising is profitable, and easily carried on. Instance after instance could be cited where the sale of poultry by the housewife has kept the farm supplied with groceries and left a good credit balance.

The honey industry is rapidly making great strides. With the wealth of prairie flowers and shrubby blooms there is afforded a quantity of food, giving high quality to the honey.

The growing of vegetables is an easy matter. It means that melons, cucumbers, cauliflower, cabbage, lettuce, tomatoes, onions, pumpkins, citrons can be grown readily, with highly satisfactory results.

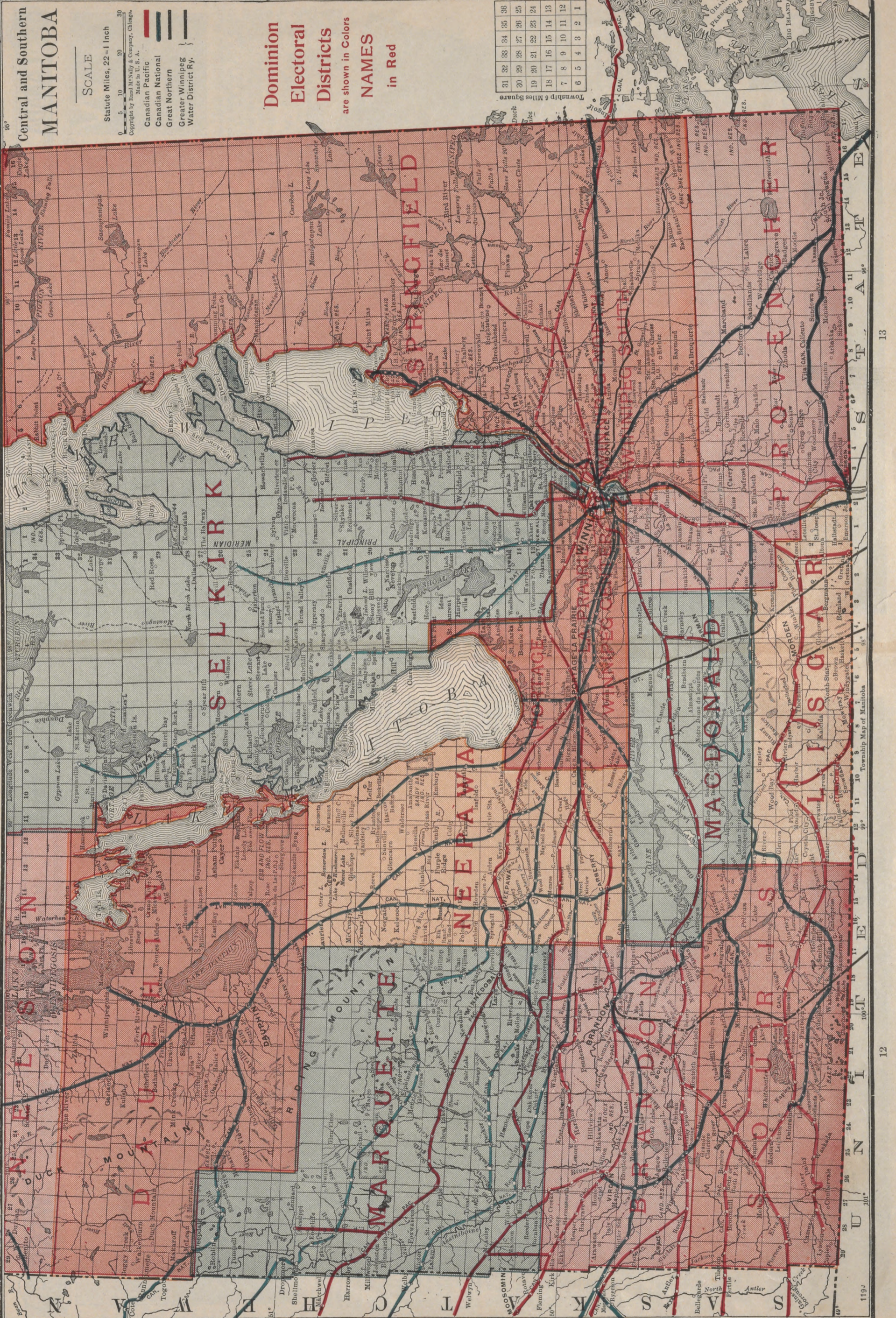
There is no country where sheep and swine can be raised as cheaply and satisfactorily.





NORTHERN MANITOBA

SCALE.
 Statute Miles, 40 = 1 Inch.
 10 20 30 40 50 60
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 Made in U. S. A.



Central and Southern
MANITOBA

SCALE
Statute Miles, 22 = 1 Inch
Copyright by Rand McNally & Company, Chicago,
Made in U. S. A.
Canadian Pacific
Canadian National
Great Northern
Greater Winnipeg
Water District Ry.

Dominion
Electoral
Districts
are shown in Colors
NAMES
in Red

31	32	33	34	35	36
30	29	28	27	26	25
19	20	21	22	23	24
18	17	16	15	14	13
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CANADA

Continues Winning World's Championships

WEST



WESTERN CANADA AT THE INTERNATIONAL



AT THE International Live Stock and Grain Show at Chicago last year, in the strongest competition that the continent could furnish, Western Canada maintained its premier position for cereal and live stock production, carrying off world sweepstakes championship for grains and horses and many of the highest honors for cattle. To appreciate the full

meaning of this, one must have seen the grand exhibits that were concentrated at the great show from the finest agricultural districts of North America. The animals in all classes were magnificent, while the cereals had been grown and selected by experts. The principal Western Canada's victories were: Grand Sweepstakes Championships for the best exhibits of wheat and oats at the show, carrying with them trophies presented by the Chicago Board of Trade. The winning wheat was grown by R. O. Wyler, Luseland, Saskatchewan. It was of the hard Red Spring variety and weighed 62.2 pounds to the bushel. This was the third successive year that Western Canada took the Grand Sweepstakes Championship for wheat. Western Canada captured, in addition to the Grand Sweepstakes, first, second and eighteen other awards out of twenty-five in the general competition for hard Red Spring wheat, second for Durum and was well up to the first place for hard red winter wheat.

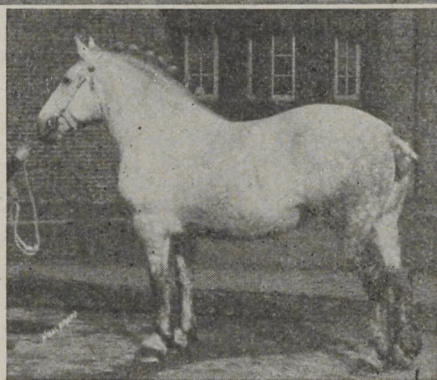
The oats that won the Grand Sweepstakes were grown by J. W. Biglands, Lacombe, Alberta, and weighed 46.5 pounds to the bushel. The Grand Sweepstakes was also won by Western Canada in 1920 and 1921 with Alberta exhibits. This year Western Canada won, in addition to the championship award, first, second and twenty other prizes in the general competition for oats, Manitoba and Saskatchewan sharing honors, with Alberta leading. The three provinces also divided honors in the wheat classes.

In the field peas competition, Western Canada won four awards out of five, the prizes going to Alberta and Saskatchewan. This victory is remarkable for the reason that conditions in Western Canada had not until quite recently been regarded as suitable for the production of field peas. First prize went to J. B. Hill, Lloydminster, Saskatchewan. For alfalfa seed, second, third and four other awards were won, all going to Alberta growers, who also captured places among the prize winners for Alsike clover and timothy seed, in strong competition. Alberta and Saskatchewan divided the honors in rye; also first for two-rowed and third for six-rowed barley. First prize for rye went to J. W. Lucas, Cayley, Alberta; and first for barley to Nick Taitinger, Claresholm, whose exhibit weighed 53.3 pounds to the

bushel, and was declared to be the most perfect barley ever shown at Chicago. For the third year in succession Western Canada carried off the Grand Championship for Clydesdale stallions, this coveted honor being captured this year by "First Principal." First prize for non-professional six-horse team was won by R. Lawson of Darlingford, Manitoba. Several other awards were captured by Western Canada in the Clydesdale, Percheron and Belgian classes, of which there was a wonderful display at the show. In the best field that probably ever competed at the International, Western Canada exhibitors received a number of awards in the Aberdeen-Angus, Hereford and Galloway cattle classes, including firsts.

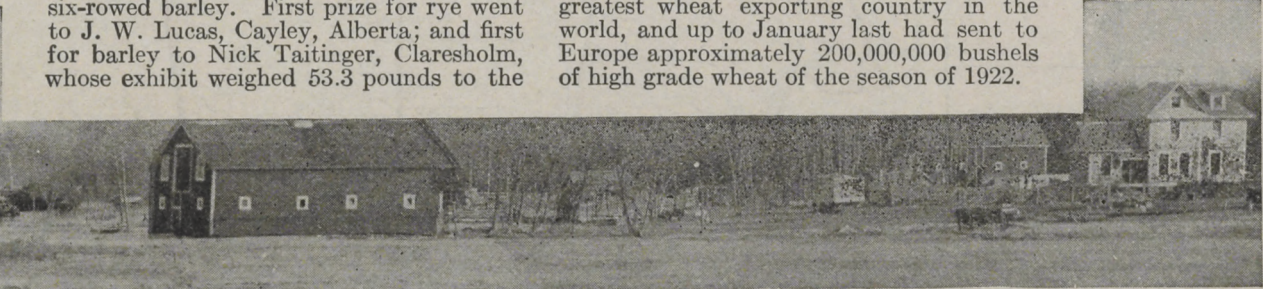
OHIO-CANADIAN GROWS WORLD'S BEST WHEAT

Canadians are justly proud of the wheat they grow. They have won most of the world's championships in hard spring wheat for years, but last year it took an ex-American from Ohio to "cop off" the cups and championship, representing the "best in the world" at the International in Chicago. He had to go to Western Canada to grow it, but he showed the world what he could do in a few years with a rich soil and a suitable climate. In 1911 R. O. Wyler, of Ohio, thought he could improve his earning capacity elsewhere and, though he had only \$400 in his pocket, he selected Western Canada for a "try out." He bought a half-section on half crop payment plan at Luseland, Saskatchewan, for \$10,000. He soon paid for his land. Then he married his sweetheart in old Ohio. He used good American methods in his farm cultivation and specialized in the selection of seed and the best in live stock. His great ambition was to win the great award at the International—the standard of super-excellence in wheat. He made two unsuccessful attempts, being beaten once by a Canadian, and once by a Montana grower, but, still undaunted by his two unsuccessful trips, tried again last November; his ambition and efforts were rewarded with the championship.



MARVEL IN FIGURES

The total wheat production for the past year in the three western Prairie Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, roughly aggregated 365,000,000 bushels. This was produced from a total population slightly under 2,000,000 people, urban and rural. In other words, Canada produced from a population of 2,000,000 people, nearly 50 per cent of the total wheat production of the United States. As indicating the mighty volume of this movement, it may be of interest to note that from the first of September until December 15, there left Winnipeg, every 50 seconds, a carload of wheat, carrying from 1,200 to 1,400 bushels. In other words, a special train, hauling 70 carloads of wheat, left Winnipeg for Fort William at the head of Lake Superior, every hour of the day, Saturday and Sunday, night and day, from the first of September until the close of navigation. Canada is today without doubt the greatest wheat exporting country in the world, and up to January last had sent to Europe approximately 200,000,000 bushels of high grade wheat of the season of 1922.



OPEN UP
FOR
MANITOBA
MAP



IT is difficult to draw a pen picture of a province the size of Manitoba, extending as it does from east to west a distance of nearly three hundred miles, with its southern boundary on the International line, just across which lies the state of North Dakota, and its northernmost limits reaching Hudson Bay. In this vast domain there is a varied outline of country, most of it rolling plain, with here and there interspersing trees and woods, valuable alike for lumber and fuel. In the northern portions the country is broken by river, lake, woodland and plain. The central and southern are mostly prairie, interspersed in some places with wood and water, both improving the character of the country.

Manitoba has passed the pioneering stage. The settler now has the railroad, the telephone, the automobile, electric light, good roads, markets at his door, schools and colleges, steam heated buildings. He has everything and more than the pioneer of the 70's and 80's could have dreamed of. Today there are towns and villages, where in his day there was but the bare prairie or the sheltered woodland. This is the Manitoba to which the land-seeker from other parts, where land is dearer, where rents are as high as the price of land in Manitoba is invited. It is a country where land is cheap, plentiful and good, with a soil that produces the grain, horses, cattle and sheep, raised at little cost, which have made Manitoba famous.

Climate.—Were all the facts known about the climate of Manitoba, it might rest content with that, but it does not "sell climate," as is sometimes charged to other countries, although it might do so with profit. There are the four seasons—spring, summer, autumn and winter—and as the value of each becomes known, it becomes more appreciated. Spring begins about as it does in any part of the north temperate zone; it comes with a rush; there is no "lingering of winter" in its lap. The summer is warm, and so early that spring is kept busy getting out of the way. In summer the mercury frequently rises to between 90 and 100 in the shade, but the warm days are tempered by nights which are invariably cool and comfortable. The long summer evenings, when the sky remains bright until ten o'clock or later, are a most enjoyable feature. Autumn, like spring, is a delightful season of moderate temperature and bright sunshine. The winter season is not one to be dreaded. True, there is sub-zero weather at times, but even then, the desire for sports is as keen as at any other time. While the mercury drops lower in the thermometer, the calm that prevails at such times, and the absence of humidity, gives truth to the remark, "It is cold but you don't feel it."

Grain.—It was to the best wheat in the

world that Manitoba gave its name, "Manitoba Hard," a wheat that has maintained a standard only reached by that grown under similar conditions. There are reasons why the quality is so high. Manitoba possesses a soil that fosters it, a climate that is a generator, a sunshine that is an important factor, and sufficient rains to develop and finish. It has educative facilities in the agricultural college, and an agricultural development fostered by an intense interest on the part of legislators. Wheat may be king, but the farmer of today does not confine his energies to wheat. This is shown in the fact that, apart from the 71,258,000 bushels of wheat grown in 1922 on 3,239,000 acres, 2,247,000 acres of oats gave 103,115,000 bushels, 498,000 acres of barley yielded 13,446,000 bushels, 278,000 acres of rye, 6,116,000 bushels, and on 62,700 acres of flax there was grown 439,000 bushels. As evidence of the quality of the wheat, out of 512 cars inspected in one day only 16 graded below number 2 northern. Of the total, 324 were graded number 1 northern, and 140 number 2. Prizes taken at International exhibitions by Manitoba grown grain are now a matter of history and the demand for it, to mix with the softer varieties that the best flour known to United States bakers may be made, is well known. Average of wheat per acre in 1922, 22 bushels; oats, 45.80; barley, 27; rye, 22; flax 7.

Mixed Farming.—A review of census figures shows a movement toward diversified farming, and a study of the dairy and allied production would confirm that conclusion. While wheat continues to be the staple cereal, the proportion of other crops is rapidly increasing. The figures for barley, rye, corn, and fodder crops indicate the growth of the dairying and stock raising interests. Whether or not Manitoba will ever raise corn on the scale upon which it is raised in the corn-growing states remains to be seen. Possibly the excellence of Manitoba wheat will always assure it a foremost place in agriculture, but the general swing is toward diversified farming.

Dairying.—Of 51,000 farmers in Manitoba, 26,000 of them are producing and shipping milk and cream. From being an importer of dairy products prior to the war, Manitoba is now one of the largest exporting provinces in the Dominion. In 1914, the Province imported 70 carloads, but now exports amount to 115 carloads a year, and these are steadily increasing. In 1922 these shipments netted a million dollars worth of creamery butter, besides taking care of the home market requirements. This remarkable development is attributed to the high quality of the butter. The total value of dairy products during 1922 was about twelve and a half million dollars, not taking into consideration the value of skim milk used on the farms for feeding live stock, which would be worth at least another two million dollars. There are 44 creameries in the Province.



WITH many farmers using tractors, the horse still holds his own, and if the display at the Brandon Winter Fair is any guide, it is safe to assume that the lover of the horse is as fervent as ever, for never before in the history of Canada was there such a fine lot of animals. The Clydes outnumbered all other classes. There was, of course, "First Principal," the magnificent Clyde stallion, that carried off the blue ribbon and the Grand Championship at the late International, as well as Lawson's Clydes, which

made sensational winnings at the same show, and a score of others with outstanding merit.

Cattle.—Manitoba has already won fame at the big shows of the continent with cattle bred and raised within the Province. Only the best breeds are encouraged. The ease with which they are fattened on native grasses makes the industry a profitable one.

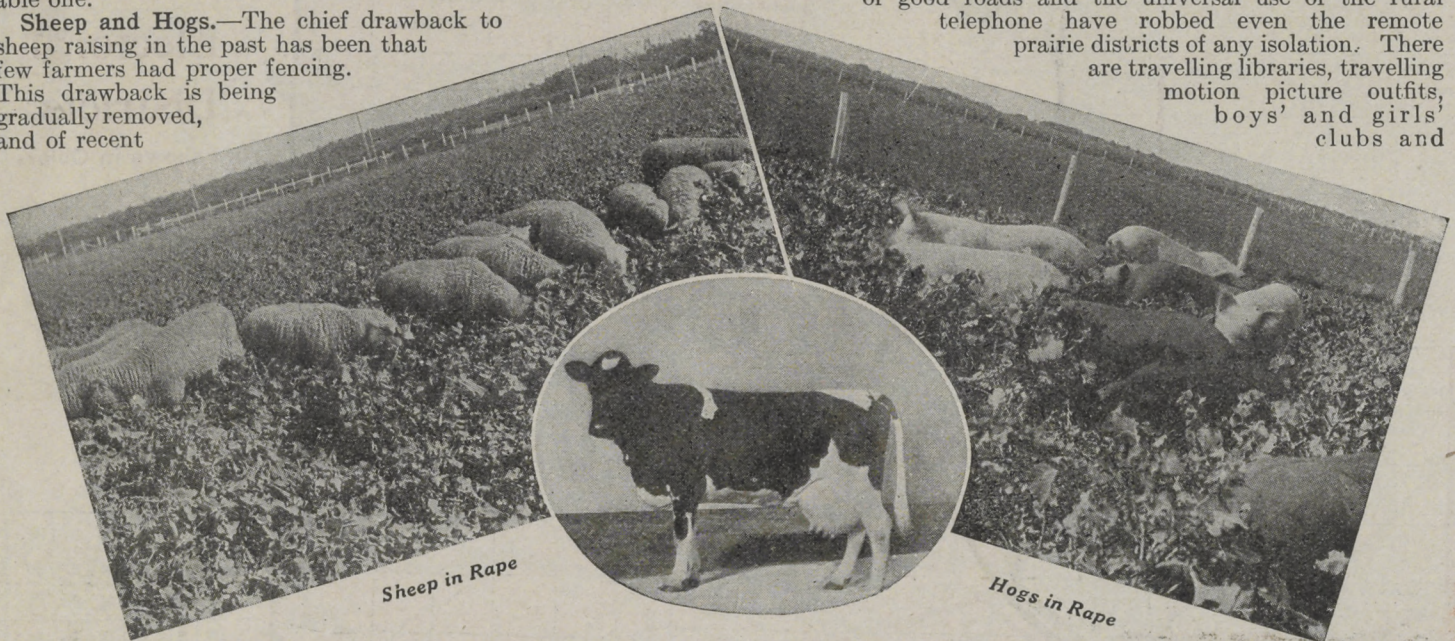
Sheep and Hogs.—The chief drawback to sheep raising in the past has been that few farmers had proper fencing. This drawback is being gradually removed, and of recent

\$1,500 worth of honey. There are 1,000 beekeepers in the Province, with 27,521 colonies and 2,000,000 pounds of honey harvest, which would be worth \$400,000. An authority says bees are the most profitable side-line industry a farmer can have, for they carry the pollen to all flowers on vine and fruit crops.

Soil.—Beyond the statement that the soil is almost generally a friable black loam, varying in depth from a foot to four and five feet, and resting on a chocolate colored clay, little more need be said, when there is pointed out the evidence of continued good crops year after year, without the aid of artificial fertilizing, although this is not always recommended. There does not seem to be any end to its ability to produce. Fed by sufficient rains in the growing season, and by long hours of bright sunlight and consequent nitrogen, it goes on, year in and year out, giving ample results for the labor.

Land prices in Manitoba are low, but they are bound to increase. Prices run from \$50 per acre up for improved farms and proportionately less for raw land.

Social Conditions.—A network of railways now provides easy transportation facilities to all the prairie cities as well as to the outside world. The motor car, the telegraph, the extension of good roads and the universal use of the rural telephone have robbed even the remote prairie districts of any isolation. There are travelling libraries, travelling motion picture outfits, boys' and girls' clubs and



Sheep in Rape

Hogs in Rape

years sheep have been shipped in from the provinces farther west and from the Western States. Hogs do well; the climate, the water, and the natural food products of the country agree with them, and the farmer who devotes part of his attention to this industry is assured of liberal returns for his labor and investment.

Poultry.—Hens, ducks, geese, turkeys, are successfully raised. To this industry the farmer's wife gives particular attention, and by means of it she is able to build up a very comfortable income in addition to that derived from the other farm operations.

Fruit.—Prospects promise a splendid crop of apples wherever they are grown in Manitoba, according to Prof. F. W. Broderick of Manitoba Agricultural College. All small varieties of fruit are grown, and wild varieties are plentiful.

Vegetables.—The potato crop in 1922 was not as great as in 1921. There was, however, a good yield of the tubers. Potatoes of the Irish Cobbler variety gave a yield of 412 bushels per acre at the government experimental station at Morden, last year. Ten other varieties gave yields ranging from 161 to 332 bushels per acre. Water and muskmelons were gathered in the last week of July and different varieties gave good yields from then until the middle of September.

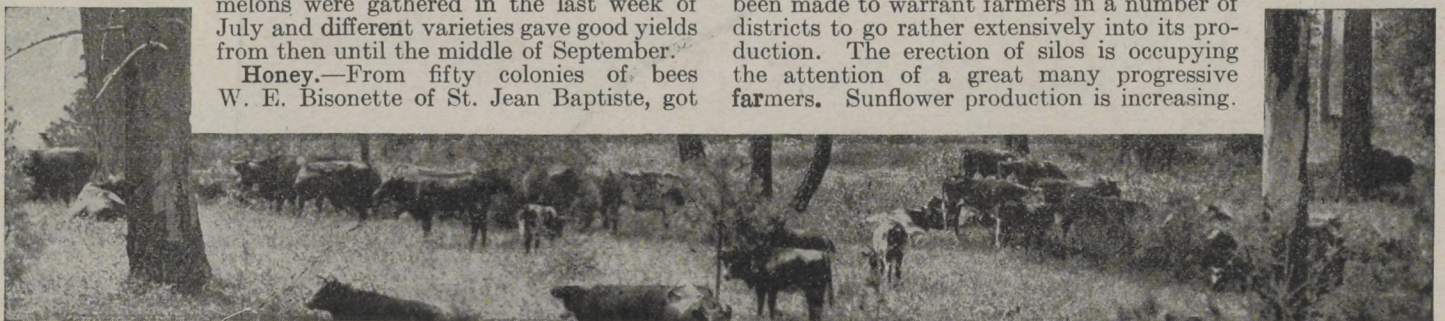
Honey.—From fifty colonies of bees W. E. Bisonette of St. Jean Baptiste, got

women's institutes. Agricultural fairs are held in all the principal communities. In addition to their educational value they have a distinct social side. Social gatherings in the school-houses, barn dances, picnics, outing parties, and all pastimes usually indulged in in older countries, form an agreeable condition in Manitoba farm life.

Education.—Primary or public schools are free to all children of school age, irrespective of religious denomination. In rural districts the consolidated school idea is growing in popularity. High Schools and Collegiate Institutes are available to pupils practically without charge. The University of Manitoba is the oldest institution of its kind in Western Canada.

Churches of all denominations are to be found, even in remote settlements, carrying into these districts the privilege of worshipping at the shrine of one's particular faith.

Fodders.—Corn production, while yet in its infancy, shows signs of a growth that may before long place Manitoba side by side with the northern states where corn is fighting for a place with wheat. Sufficient experiment has already been made to warrant farmers in a number of districts to go rather extensively into its production. The erection of silos is occupying the attention of a great many progressive farmers. Sunflower production is increasing.





The growth is luxurious and the yield satisfactory, as high as twenty-five tons to the acre being recorded. Native grasses amply provide for the raising and fattening of cattle. Tame grasses, such as timothy, clover, rye, brome and alfalfa, grow wonderfully.

Fuel.—There is no scarcity of fuel in the Province. The mines of Alberta and Saskatchewan are prolific providers and coal of excellent quality is laid down at reasonable prices. In many parts of the Province there is a vast supply of wood, which, cut during the winter months, provides employment for a large number of men. It is shipped to the towns and cities. Permits are given to settlers which allow them to go to the woods owned by the government, and cut their own supply.

Manitoba at the International Live Stock Show.—Manitoba was in the money in every class she exhibited, winning first and sweepstakes for aged stallion and third in stallion one year and under two; while in mares the winnings were three second prizes, one third, two fourth, two fifth and one

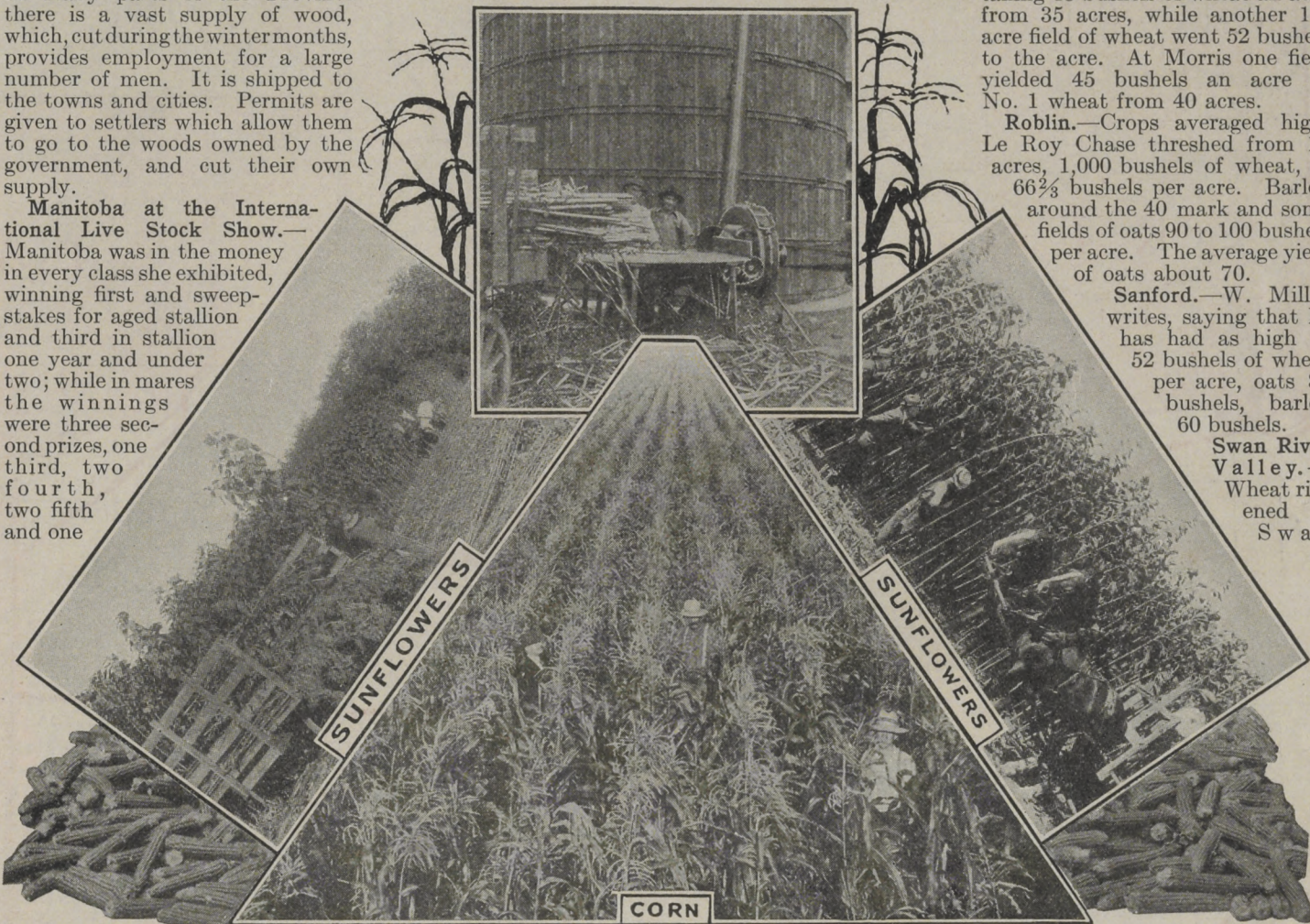
the acre was by no means an infrequent announcement by farmers from the outside districts. Many farmers used four or five pounds of twine to the acre to tie their crop. A large proportion of the wheat graded No. 1 hard, and the yield was anywhere from 20 to 34 bushels to the acre; rye crop averaged 15 to 20 bushels.

Emerson and Morris.—Some good yields were reported from Emerson and Morris districts, one farmer at the former place taking 45 bushels of wheat an acre from 35 acres, while another 17-acre field of wheat went 52 bushels to the acre. At Morris one field yielded 45 bushels an acre of No. 1 wheat from 40 acres.

Roblin.—Crops averaged high. Le Roy Chase threshed from 15 acres, 1,000 bushels of wheat, or 66⅔ bushels per acre. Barley around the 40 mark and some fields of oats 90 to 100 bushels per acre. The average yield of oats about 70.

Sanford.—W. Miller writes, saying that he has had as high as 52 bushels of wheat per acre, oats 80 bushels, barley 60 bushels.

Swan River Valley.—Wheat ripened in Swan



sixth, with Lawson of Darlingford winning on his six-horse team.

INSTANCES OF WHAT SOME FARMERS HAVE DONE

Grandview.—In 1911, Albert P. Reese arrived at Grandview, Manitoba, having formerly lived in Southern Minnesota, and bought an improved quarter-section for \$3,500. In 1916 he purchased another quarter. He has since built a \$5,000 house, has a full line of horses, cattle and machinery.

Portage La Prairie.—Just about broke, E. T. Plenty arrived from Wells, Somerset, England, in 1906. He worked for five years with some of the best farmers on the plains, then rented 160 acres. Later on he purchased the 160 acres adjoining. He now owns a half section, clear of any encumbrance, conservatively worth \$19,200, with live stock and machinery also unencumbered.

Wheat in many fields throughout the district went 35 bushels to the acre, and oats as high as 60. Harry Leader, M. P., reports his wheat went 20 bushels to the acre, oats 60 and barley 35.

Douglas.—J. B. Black finished a 20-acre field which yielded 34 bushels to the acre and graded No. 1 hard.

Brandon.—One hundred bushels of oats to

river valley last year in 85 days; in many instances it gave a yield of 40 and in some cases as high as 50 bushels to the acre. Soy beans were introduced here last season, and seed sown on May 30 ripened. Sweet clover on August 8 was eight feet high, sown June 1.

Basswood.—Hon. Neil Cameron, Minister of Agriculture, had wheat which gave a yield of 30 and oats 80 bushels per acre.

Ethelbert.—Wheat yield 25 to 30 bushels per acre. Some fields yielded as high as 50. Oats and barley gave large returns.

Benito.—H. E. Corbett had 150 acres of wheat which averaged 42 bushels per acre and graded No. 1 without dockage.

Dauphin.—C. W. Little threshed 750 bushels of wheat from 10 acres, an average of 75 bushels per acre. R. G. Ferguson threshed 55 bushels per acre from a 38-acre field. Fred Forsberg threshed 48 bushels of wheat per acre off one of his fields, and his rye turned out over 68 bushels to the acre.

Wheat sown on ground on which there had been a barley crop the year previous averaged 47½ bushels per acre and on summerfallow 42½ bushels, is the report of Messrs. French Brothers, who say that they threshed 1,800 bushels of oats off 21 acres and 1,560 bushels of barley from 20 acres.



Dominion Electoral Districts

are shown in Colors
NAMES
in Red

Plan of Township divided into Quarter Sections

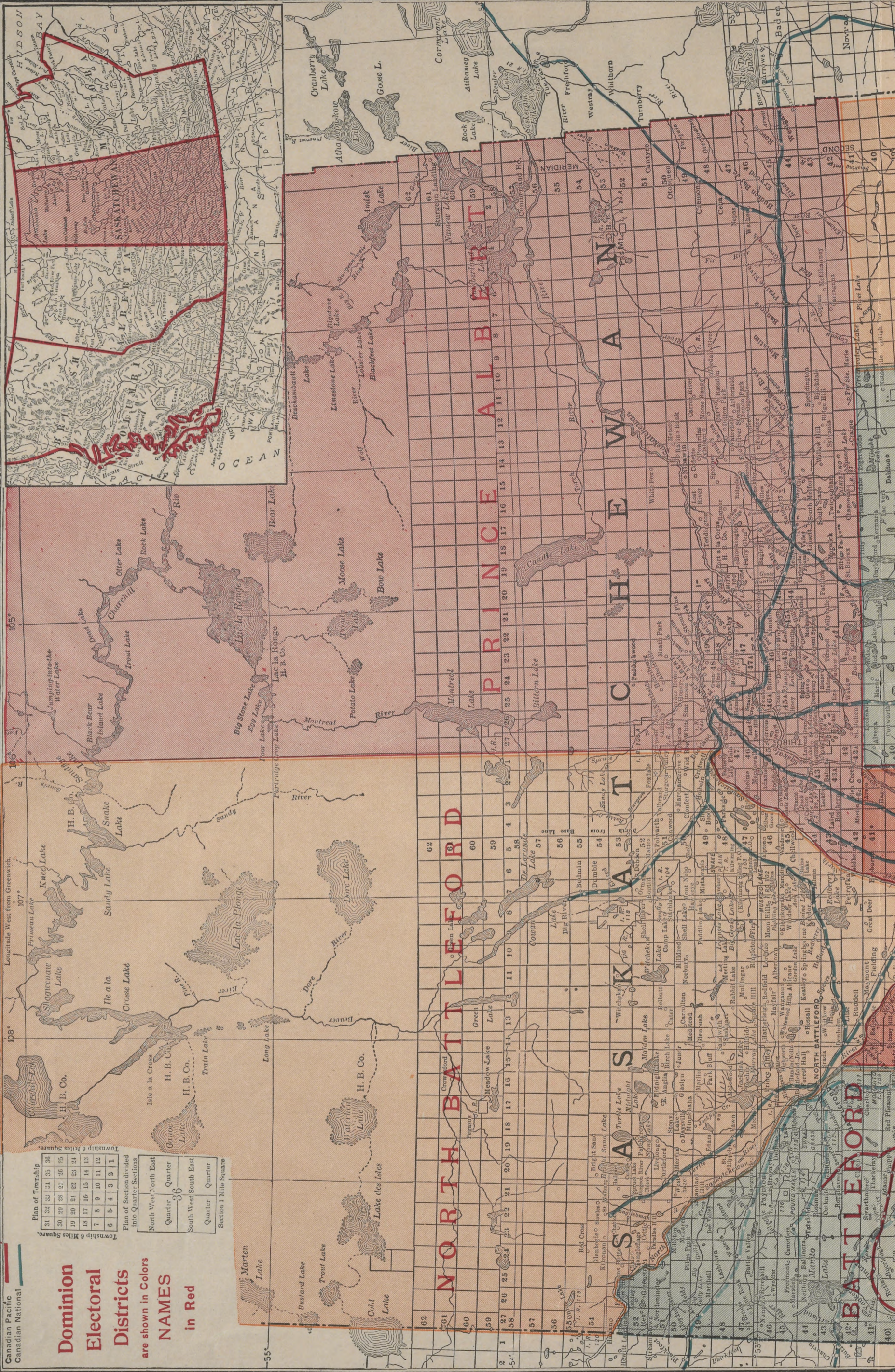
31	32	33	34	35	36
30	29	28	27	26	25
19	20	21	22	23	24
18	17	16	15	14	13
7	8	9	10	11	12
6	5	4	3	2	1

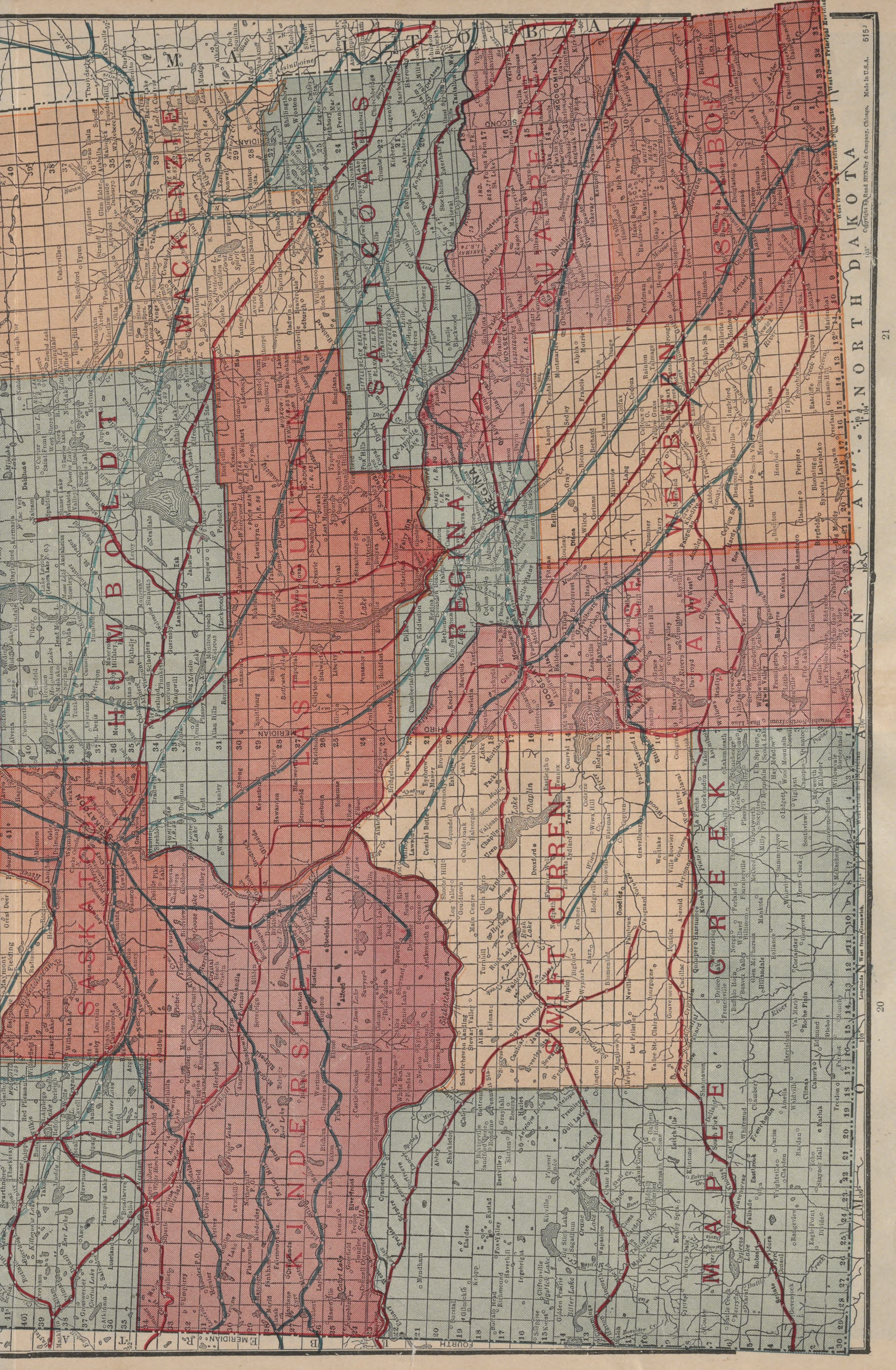
Township 6 Miles Square

Plan of Section divided into Quarter Sections

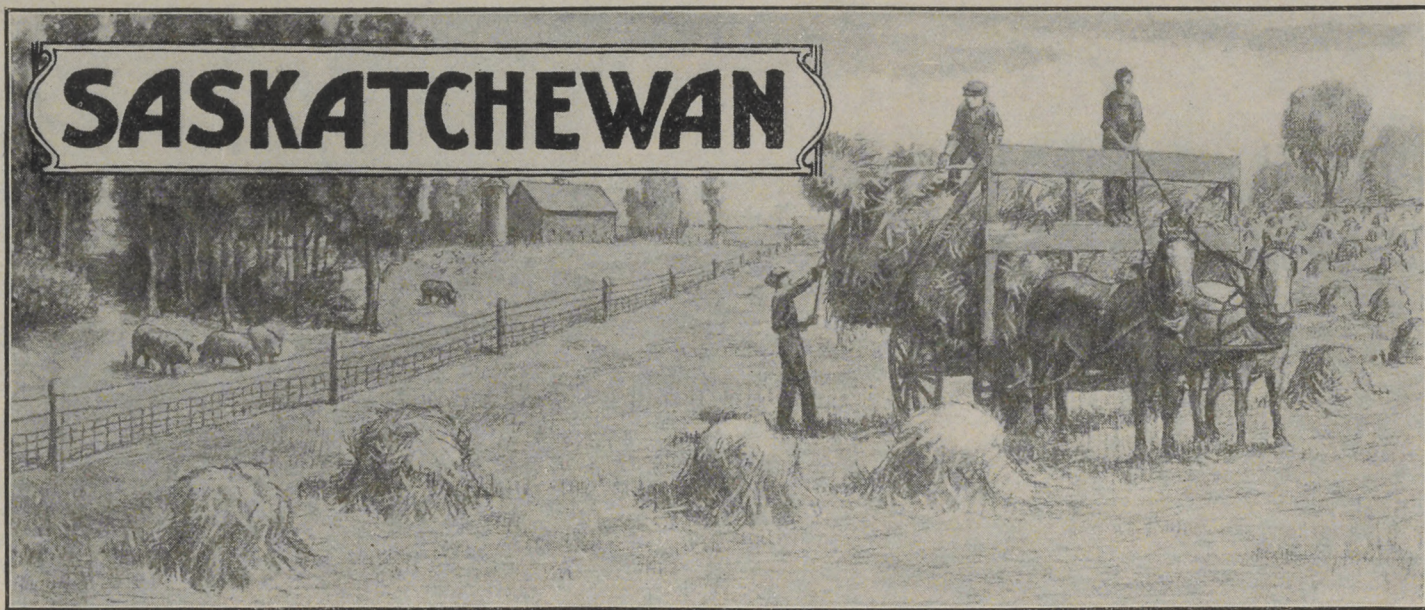
North West North East	Quarter	Quarter
South West South East	Quarter	Quarter

Section 1 Mile Square





SASKATCHEWAN



SASKATCHEWAN, the heart of the "prairies," with its 251,000 square miles of territory, 243,381 square miles of it being land and 8,329 square miles water area, during the past few years has developed into the greatest wheat producing province of the Dominion. It possesses the most extensive unbroken area of first-class wheat land anywhere in the world. Of its land area, about 90 million acres is believed to be suitable for agricultural purposes, but less than one-quarter has as yet been improved. It is essentially agricultural, wheat predominating.

Soil.—The soil, generally a rich, black loam resting on a chocolate-colored clay sub-soil, owes its remarkable fertility and lasting quality to the large proportion of vegetable matter and nitrogen that it contains.

Saskatchewan land is of two classes, the open prairie land for extensive grain growing, and the park areas for mixed farming. Free homesteads of 160 acres each are still available in the northern parts of the agricultural belt, and a limited number in the southwestern part of the Province, which are practically free of timber. The former are chiefly bush lands and the latter are mostly rough, where the choice prairie homesteads have been practically all taken up. Good farm land is now a purchase proposition, prices varying from \$20 to \$30 an acre for raw prairie, from \$35 to \$100 according to improvement and location.

Climate.—The climate is an asset. Healthful and invigorating, it also has conditions that stimulate agricultural possibilities. The mean temperature is 36 degrees, in the growing season 55. Annual precipitation 16.75, mostly in rainfall, which occurs when most needed for the crops. In some districts it may not be sufficient, but this is made up by adopting a system of dry farming.

Grain Growing.—The Province leads the other provinces in grain production, and any of the States of the Union in its wheat production. In 1922 the yield of wheat was 250,000,000 bushels or about one-third of that grown in the United States. In other grains—oats, barley, flax, rye—the total yield was 218,000,000 bushels. The quality of

these grains has been upheld time and again at International shows, where they met the best grain from all parts of the world, and invariably came out the victor in all classes. Besides numerous first prizes, diplomas and cups, won at shows in previous years, at the recent International Grain and Stock show at Chicago further notable achievements were made.

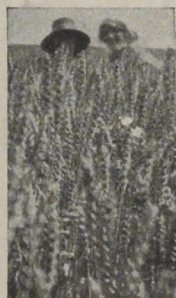
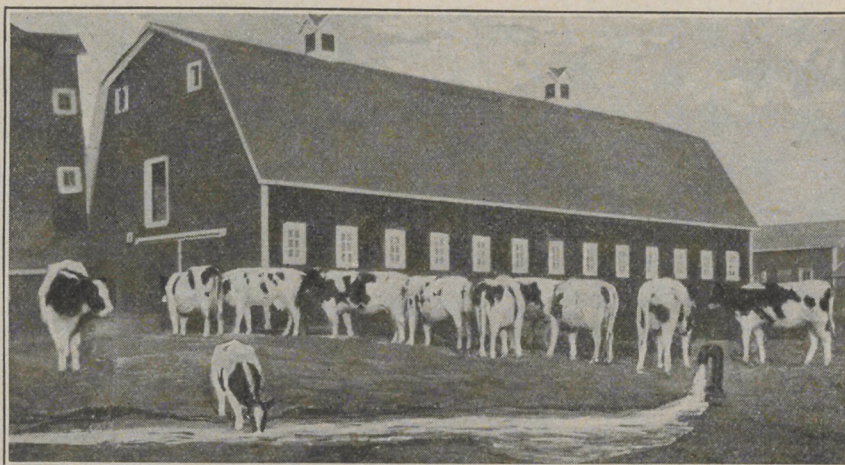
Amongst those who carried off honors in the grain competition were a number who were formerly residents of the United States.

Mr. Wyler, of Luseland, took the sweepstakes ribbon with his sample of hard red spring wheat. In addition to this award the following Saskatchewan men won prizes for hard red spring wheat: George Avery, Kelso, fifth; Joseph Adams, Richard, sixth; J. C. Strang, Venn, eighth; J. C. Mitchell, Dahinda, twelfth; Dr. Seager Wheeler, Linfield, fifteenth; Wm. Robert, Zealandia, eighteenth; Kjerlander Bros., Wilcox, nineteenth; J. F. Cadorai, of South Forks, twenty-first; and Warren Clegg, Dahinda, twenty-fifth.

From 1911 to 1922 Saskatchewan farmers have won 229 prizes for their grains, grasses and vegetables at International shows held in Canada and the United States. Of these a total of eighty-four were either sweepstakes or first prizes.

The average of wheat in 1922 was 20.25 bushels; oats, 35; barley, 29; rye, 18; flax, 9. The storing of the grain is provided for by some 2,000 elevators with a total capacity of about 60,000,000 bushels, in addition to the Moosejaw and Saskatoon interior elevators of 3,500,000 bushels capacity. Value of the 1922 crop was \$296,877,000 according to Provincial Government estimate. In 1900 the wheat production was 4,306,000 bushels; in 1922, 250,000,000.

In a territory as large as Saskatchewan conditions change sometimes from year to year. In districts where wheat crops were abundant in previous years they did not do so well in 1922, while those upon whom fortune had not looked so favorably in past years had a splendid crop, but in no portion of the country was there crop failure. In the absence of large yields there was an abundance of feed, making the raising of live stock and carrying on dairying and other methods of intensive farming inexpensive. So that, while certain districts in 1922 show up favorably in big yields (and



OPEN UP
FOR
SASKATCHEWAN
MAP

some exceptional yields were harvested), there were compensating advantages in those not so favored. In districts to the north reports show yields of wheat as high as 52 bushels, many fields going over 40. The north central portion gave probably an average of over 30 bushels; the more central districts went about 23, the southern doing equally well. A district west and southwest of Saskatoon generally looked upon as one from which to expect an average yield fell behind.

There follow reports of wheat yields from districts covering most of the Province, which show reasonable averages:

North Battleford reports yields of wheat giving from 15 to 28 bushels per acre. One man at Battleford claims to have had 46 bushels. At Delmar and Bresaylor 15 to 20 bushels. Average at Broadacres 12, some going 20 and 25. Paynton, 18; Maidstone, 20; Meota, an average of 20, with some yields over 30; Vawn, 15 to 17; Edam, 12; Mervin, 18; Turtleford, 10 to 12; St. Walburg, yields of 30 reported; Melfort, exceptionally heavy yields, some as high as 50, many fields going over 40; Radville, as high as 50 reported, average about 35; Marcelin, 48 on summer fallow, on old land, 25 to 32; Valparaiso, 22 to 40; Mitchell, as high as 52 bushels reported; Northside, one farmer reports 60 on a 9-acre field; Leask and Shellbrook, 20 to 30 bushels, some going as high as 42; Buckland, 30 to 35, some 50 bushel yields; Stewart Valley, summer fallow, 30 to 35, some 50 bushel yields, many 40 to 45; Halbrite, 23, some going 40; Watson, 20 to 30, with oats 40 to 70, and barley, 30; Cudworth, 25 to 40, oats 50, barley 40; Quill Lake, 20 to 30, many fields went 32 to 40, oats 60 to 75; Lewvan, 35 to 50, oats 60 to 70; Canora, 40 to 45, oats 60 to 75; Pegascus, 30 to 40, oats 50 to 75; Star City, 32 to 50, many fields yielding 50, while some went 56, oats 70 and barley 38; Eldersley, many fields 40 to 50, oats 80 to 100; Duck Lake, 25 to 45, oats over 80; Spruce Lake, 20 to 30; Stenen, wheat that took 98 days to mature went 47½; Kuroli, 30 to 40, some as high as 50, oats 60 to 100; Bruno, 30 to 38; Humboldt, 30 to 55, weighing generally 66 pounds to the bushel; Carmichael, 20 to 40, rye 15 to 30; Sceptre, oats 50 to 60; Langenberg, 18 to 25, oats 40 to 60, barley 30 to 40; Kelliher, 15 to 20, oats 30 to 40; Kandahar, 20, oats 35; Alida 12, rye 25; barley 32; Lampman, 25; Gravelbourg, 30; Howell, 14; Salvador, 18, oats 20; Ceylon, 60 bushels reported from field of 20 acres, land being carefully measured; Alignly, 30, oats 50; Teddington, 20 to 25; Arborfield, 30, some fields going 40, and in one case 52, oats 70, barley 50; Yorkton, 20; some fields going 40, oats 45 to 100, rye 30 to 40; Lockwood and Nokomis, 20, one carefully cultivated piece of 12 acres going 45 bushels, Moosejaw, 25 to 40.

Mixed Farming.—Grain-growing was an easy way to make money, but continuing it meant "mining," not "farming." Realizing this, there is a tendency toward mixed farming. As a result, on an increasing number of farms are to be found swine, sheep, poultry, with dairying receiving great attention, as well as such side lines as vegetables, etc.

Dairying.—There is great and increasing interest taken, stimulated by the assistance and advice of the government, and the knowledge that the full milk pail means additional value to the farm production; it provides a steady cash income the year round. The elimination of "the boarder" cow and the substitution of the one that yields quantity and butterfat, may be seen in all parts. Last year the dairy product was valued at \$18,620,000. With the importation of Holstein and other dairy breeds there has followed the construction of silos and the feeding of ensilage made from corn and sunflowers, easily grown, and for which climate and soil are specially adapted. Supplementing these fodders is alfalfa, which does well, and for roughage there is plenty of wild prairie hay, cultivated rye and brome,

with succulent native grasses, peavine and vetch for summer pasturage. Altogether, over 30,000,000 pounds of butter was produced, establishing a record. The first two months of 1923 show an increase over the same two months of 1922, in which year, the creameries in January produced 229,400 pounds, while in January 1923 the output was 370,300 pounds, an increase of 61.4 per cent.

Live Stock.—Horses and cattle thrive well. Cost of feeding in summer is but a trifle; pasture land is good and plentiful, at low cost. Hay yields



abundantly, and the cost of winter feed is very low; in many cases cattle and horses live out of doors, feeding at oat or wheat straw stacks, of which there is an abundance. They carry into spring in good shape. Saskatchewan cattle are sought after in finishing markets in the States, because they possess the bone, muscle and size required.

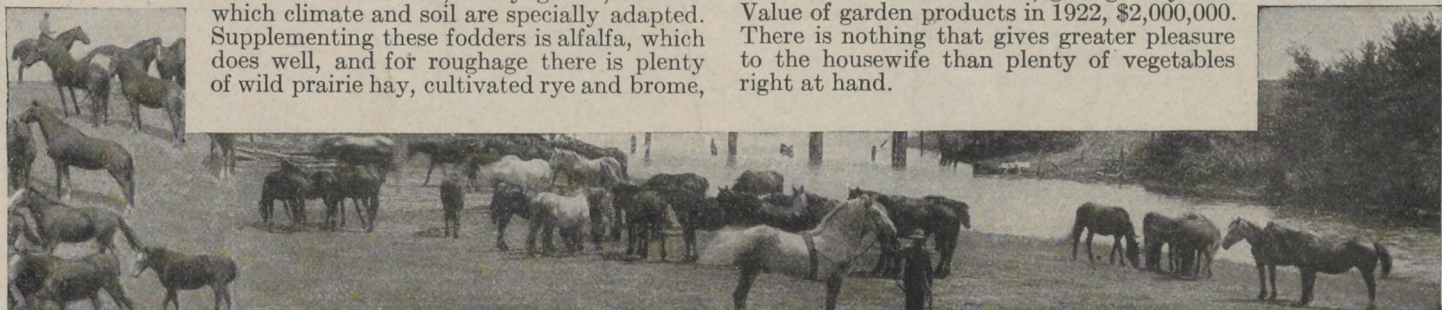
Sheep.—It would be useless repetition to speak of the luxuriant grasses of Saskatchewan, and of the adaptability of the climate to sheep-raising. What has been done, and is being done, and the wide-spread interest taken by farmers in all parts of the Province, make a lengthy story unnecessary.

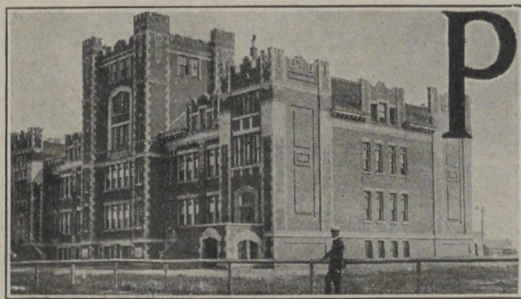
Swine.—The climate is especially adapted to the raising of hogs. Barley is the staple finishing feed, while the growing process is greatly stimulated by pasturage on cultivated rape, oats or other green feeds.

Poultry.—The housewife takes great delight in her poultry. They provide, in many cases, ample ready money to pay the grocery bill, and it is a source of pleasure to watch them grow and develop. Previous knowledge, while useful, is not always necessary. A Chicago lady who probably never saw anything but store chickens and store eggs, moving to a Battleford farm a year ago, started in with a few settings of turkey and chicken eggs. Last fall she had 130 turkeys and 250 chickens. They increased her bank account by \$500. In 1923 she will increase her flock. Value of 1922 poultry and products for the Province was \$10,000,000.

Fruits.—All the cultivated small fruits, such as strawberries, gooseberries, raspberries, currants, do well; the wild varieties provide sufficient for the farm wife to put up a good supply for the winter. Cultivated strawberries find a ready market in the cities and towns. Strawberries were picked in the garden of a Lockwood farmer as late as November 29th. Where there is tree shelter, natural or cultivated, cherries, plums and, in some instances, apples, succeed.

Vegetables.—All ordinary varieties can be easily grown. Tomatoes and melons ripen even in the most northerly parts. Potatoes, cabbage, lettuce, cauliflower, onions, citrons, etc., as well as corn for table use, give good yields. Value of garden products in 1922, \$2,000,000. There is nothing that gives greater pleasure to the housewife than plenty of vegetables right at hand.





PUBLIC school education is afforded every community where there are resident eight or ten families within an area provided by Act of the Legislature. These are called districts

and are equipped with up-to-date schools, and qualified teachers. Liberal grants are made by the government, which has supervision over the educative system. The 4,500 public schools, 24 high schools, the 16 consolidated schools, and the College of Agriculture, affiliated with the University, give ample assurance that the education of the 178,000 children who attend the schools is not being neglected.

Religion.—Religious denominations are widely represented, which is only to be expected considering the various sources of the cosmopolitan population. In the principal cities and towns some very fine edifices are to be seen, while throughout the rural districts the number and excellence of the church buildings is a pleasant surprise to the traveler. As far as external indications suggest, the spiritual welfare, of the people is in no more danger of suffering neglect than the intellectual.

Social Life.—Nowhere is the spirit of congeniality more strongly apparent. Community effort prevails everywhere. The cities, towns and villages combine to make living agreeable and pleasant by social gatherings, and throughout the country districts there are the parties, the picnics, and the gatherings of people, just as in the "old home back east." Games and sports of all kinds are indulged in, and in many of the participants, whether it be baseball, football or lacrosse, there is material that would be classed as nearly professional.

Fuel.—Lignite coal is possibly the chief fuel used. There are forty-five mines in the Province. In the north there are extensive areas of bush and timber, from which settlers may draw their supply, affording inexpensive fuel and fencing.

Water Supply.—Good water for domestic and general use may be obtained from wells at a depth of from 10 to 20 feet. In some districts it may be necessary to go considerably deeper in order to be assured of a definite quantity. Artesian or flowing wells are not uncommon. There are large and small fresh water lakes throughout the Province. In many places excellent natural springs are to be found.

Flower Gardens.—A home is not a "home" to the housewife without her flower garden. Here she can cultivate her desires to her heart's content. Every variety of flower known to the temperate zone can be grown. Many of the gardens are beautiful in the variety and fragrance of the flowers. With her garden the home has been transformed from a monotonous prairie to a smiling inviting paradise, that sheds a radiance of cheer.

Trees.—Tree planting by farmers is now universally carried out where there is not a natural growth. The Forestry Branch of the Government is contributing largely to the success of the undertaking by donating trees

of a fair-sized growth to any farmer who has land for their reception properly cultivated, and will undertake to care for them during the early stages of growth.

Roads.—Throughout the country are excellent prairie roads, that permit of the hauling of heavy loads during most of the hauling season. The Province devotes a large sum of money to maintenance of roads and bridges. A "good-roads" propaganda is continually at work, and results are seen everywhere.

Land Value Taxation.—Taxation assessments trend towards the straight land tax. The municipal law does not lend itself to the penalizing of a man's thrift by making him pay taxes on his personal property, his herds, his barns or his house. The land without improvements is assessed at its value. The credit of the municipality is the security on the land itself.

WHAT SOME SASKATCHEWAN FARMERS HAVE DONE

The owner of 1,120 acres of land in the Cabri, Sask., district, 19 head of horses, 5 head of cattle, plenty of farm machinery; Andrew Skaen, formerly of North Dakota, considers that the \$1,000 in cash, the one team of horses, harness and wagon that he possessed, in 1907, have multiplied fairly well.

"I moved to Sceptre, Sask., from Iowa in 1906 with very little except my outfit, on which I owed \$2,000. I rented until 1910, paying off the \$2,000 in that time. Since locating here, I have had an average crop of 15 bushels per acre and I am well satisfied with the success I have made."—Bart C. Knobel.

"Some twelve years ago I came to Saskatchewan from North Dakota, so as to get cheap land for farming. I have been successful. I purchased land on easy payments and am now farming 1,100 acres." That's the statement of J. Benson of Outlook

J. Daley, of the Estevan district, using good judgment, since his arrival from the States in 1903, by carefully rotating his crops, writes: "I have never been sorry for coming to Canada, for we have a good government, good neighbors, best of schools and churches, fine country, and fertile soil."

In order to get away from heavy overhead charges, E. C. Nelson says he moved from Illinois, where land was selling from \$150 to \$300 per acre, to Saskatchewan, in the spring of 1912, where he could purchase land at from \$25 to \$30 per acre. He has been quite successful in his operations and now farms 1,600 acres. He had very little capital when he started.

Henry Dust started from Effingham, Ill., ten years ago. He had but little capital when he located at Bruno, Sask. He has now a good home, good buildings, and is interested in 900 acres of land. Growing grain enabled him to meet his land undertakings, while dairying provided him and his family with an assured and comfortable living. Splendid schools and churches.

Northern Minnesota contributed, in 1903, Mr. John A. Bouraul, as a Bruno, Sask., settler. He says the old team of horses, 2 cows, 2 heifers, \$206 in cash, an old mower, wagon and walking plow that he took with him when he went west have developed into a 960-acre farm, with good buildings, horses, cattle and all machinery, and everything paid for.

John Alston, of Prince Albert, was in debt \$500 when he moved there. He has now a half section of land worth \$12,000, 120 cows, a few sheep, hogs, and work horses. He milks 28 cows, says the climate is healthful.





and stimulating, that live stock do well, and that he has never missed having a crop, although there has been one or two light ones.

H. C. Harms of Melfort, Sask., formerly of Nebraska, had two or three years of hard effort in making a home, but succeeded so well that last fall he bought a McLaughlin Special Touring car and made the trip back to Nebraska with his family to spend the winter. He says, "I think this is an ideal country to live in and make money."

Up in the Carrot River Valley, in Saskatchewan, noted for the excellent crops of grain that district produces, lives Thomas Simpson of Pathlow. In 1915 he filed on a homestead and made his living the first winter by selling cord wood and furs. He is now farming 480 acres of land. Each year this land has yielded him 35 bushels of No. 1 Northern wheat to the acre.

For three successive years, land owned by O. Brounstein of Kamsack, averaged a little over 100 bushels of oats to the acre. This was a somewhat remarkable showing but this district is noted for excellent yields. He paid \$22 per acre for land on which there was considerable brush, costing considerable to clear. The first year's crop gave him \$14,080, which paid for his land, breaking, seeding and harvesting. It also fenced his land and erected buildings.

William Schmitz, of Shellbrook, originally came from Kansas. In 1903 he had \$700. His original homestead of 160 acres is now increased to 640 acres, all paid for, and well stocked.

"We can truly say that we have never lost a crop during our years of stay here," is the remark of W. R. Harbour of Melfort, Sask., formerly of Oklahoma.

Eight head of horses, one cow, machinery enough to work a quarter section and \$500 in cash was what L. H. Rutten of Osakis, Minn., took to Marcelin, Sask., in 1912. He now owns 800 acres of land, has splendid buildings, 80 head of cattle, 18 horses, complete line of machinery, including threshing machinery. He had only one poor crop since he came to the country. Wheat has yielded 43 bushels to the acre, barley 51, rye 50, and oats 75. There is good water, and an abundance of fuel and fence posts to be had in easy distances.

"Since coming into the Kamsack district," D. A. Larson says, "I have never experienced a complete failure. In 16 years, my investment has increased ten-fold and I have never plunged into the real estate business. I have a comfortable home, 1,100 acres of land, horses, cattle and machinery.

Writing from Lloydminster, Sask., L. V. Moll says: "Take time in buying farm stock, ask all the questions you can from those who have lived here a few years, take all the advice



you can, but use your own judgment with it." He himself bought the best milch cows he could pick up, milking now eleven cows, and feeding around 60 hogs, and they have done the trick.

"My own personal experience has been very gratifying," says R. E. Armstrong of Star City, Sask. "The income," he says, "which I derived from my farming operations in this country over a period of years, exceeds that which I made off the same number of acres in the State from which I came."

Taking up a homestead in 1906, Mr. E. R. Johnson, of Nokomis, Sask., formerly of Chatfield, Minn., had no assets

and had hard pulling for a few years. But to his homestead he has now added 480 acres, all improved. With 28 head of horses, implements, and threshing outfit all clear, as well as 2,700 bushels of wheat that he got off 100 acres last year and the 2,800 bushels of flax that he took off 175 acres, he is naturally pretty well satisfied.

With but little money when he arrived at Dundurn, Sask., in 1906, E. H. L. Lietzow has done well. Starting in 1906 with little money, and now owning 1,920 acres, worth \$50 an acre, he does not complain.

With \$1,500 when G. W. McCamos of Shellbrook, Sask., landed in Canada in 1902, he filed on a homestead of 160 acres. He is now the owner of 640 acres, has 75 head of cattle and 26 horses, a full line of machinery, including threshing outfit and not a cent of encumbrance, and all paid out of his farming operations. Wheat has yielded 30 to 35 bushels per acre, and oats about 50 bushels.

Blaine Lake, Sask., was the objective of Mr. Dan Clement, of Marcelin, Sask., formerly of Crookston, Minn., when in 1906 he made up his mind to go to Western Canada. His capital was small. He now farms 480 acres (mostly paid for) possesses 16 head of horses, 46 cattle, full line of implements and never had a crop failure. His wheat has yielded as high as 50 bushels per acre and his oats 73. He says he is well satisfied.

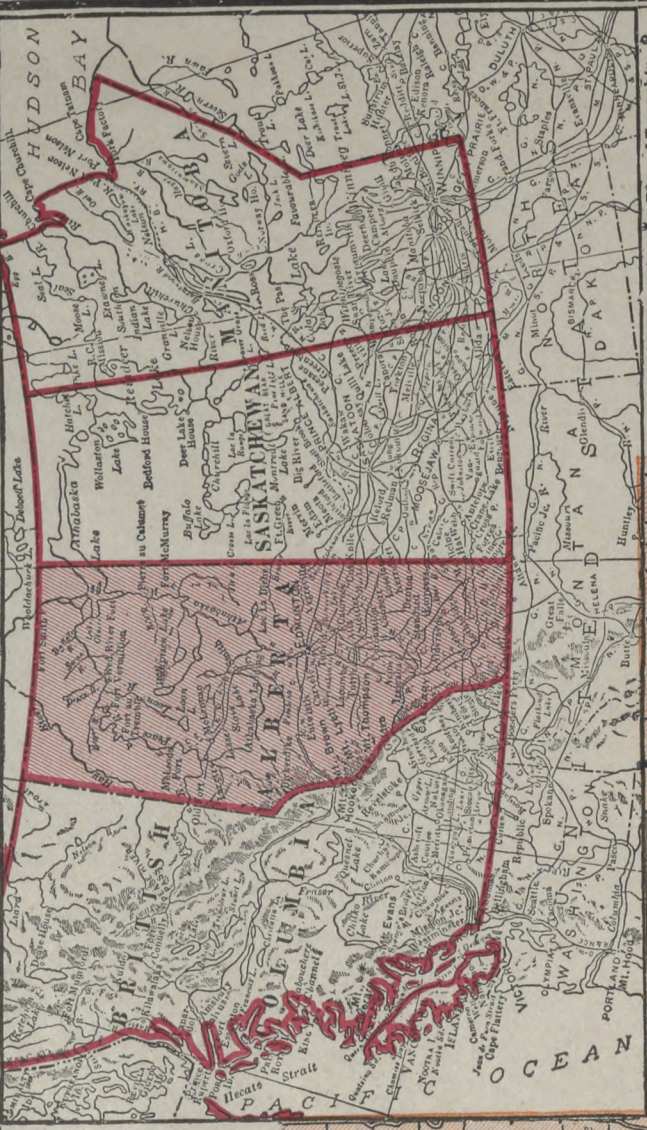
"I crossed the border from the United States into Canada in 1905 with just enough money to get here. I am now the owner of 800 acres of good farm land. If I retired now, I would be independent."—August Keindel of Grandora, Sask.

Having but little capital and a few head of cattle, L. K. Johnston, formerly of Fergus Falls, Minn., decided to locate at Asquith, Sask. He now owns 1,120 acres of land, grows corn and other fodder, has good neighbors, owns 100 head of cattle. "I have been quite successful in my operations and am farming 1,600 acres." He had very little capital when he started and is, of course, satisfied.



Dominion
Electoral
Districts
are shown in Colors
NAMES
in Red

- Alberta &
Great Waterways
Canadian National
Central Canada
Edmonton, Dunvegan
(& British Columbia
Great Northern
Lacombe &
Northwestern



Plan of Section divided into Quarter Sections

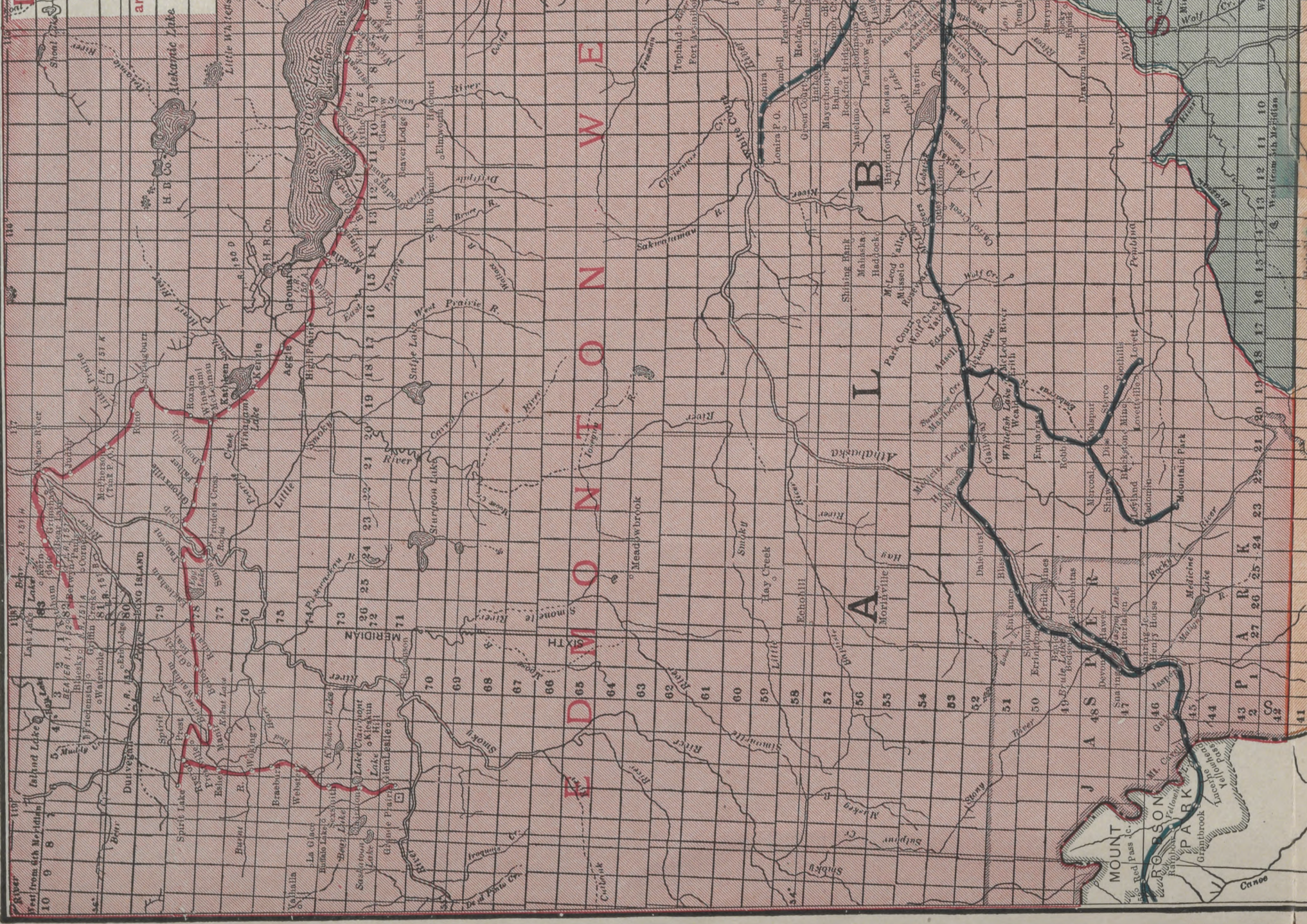
North West	North East	South West	South East
31	32	33	34
35	36	37	38
39	40	41	42
43	44	45	46

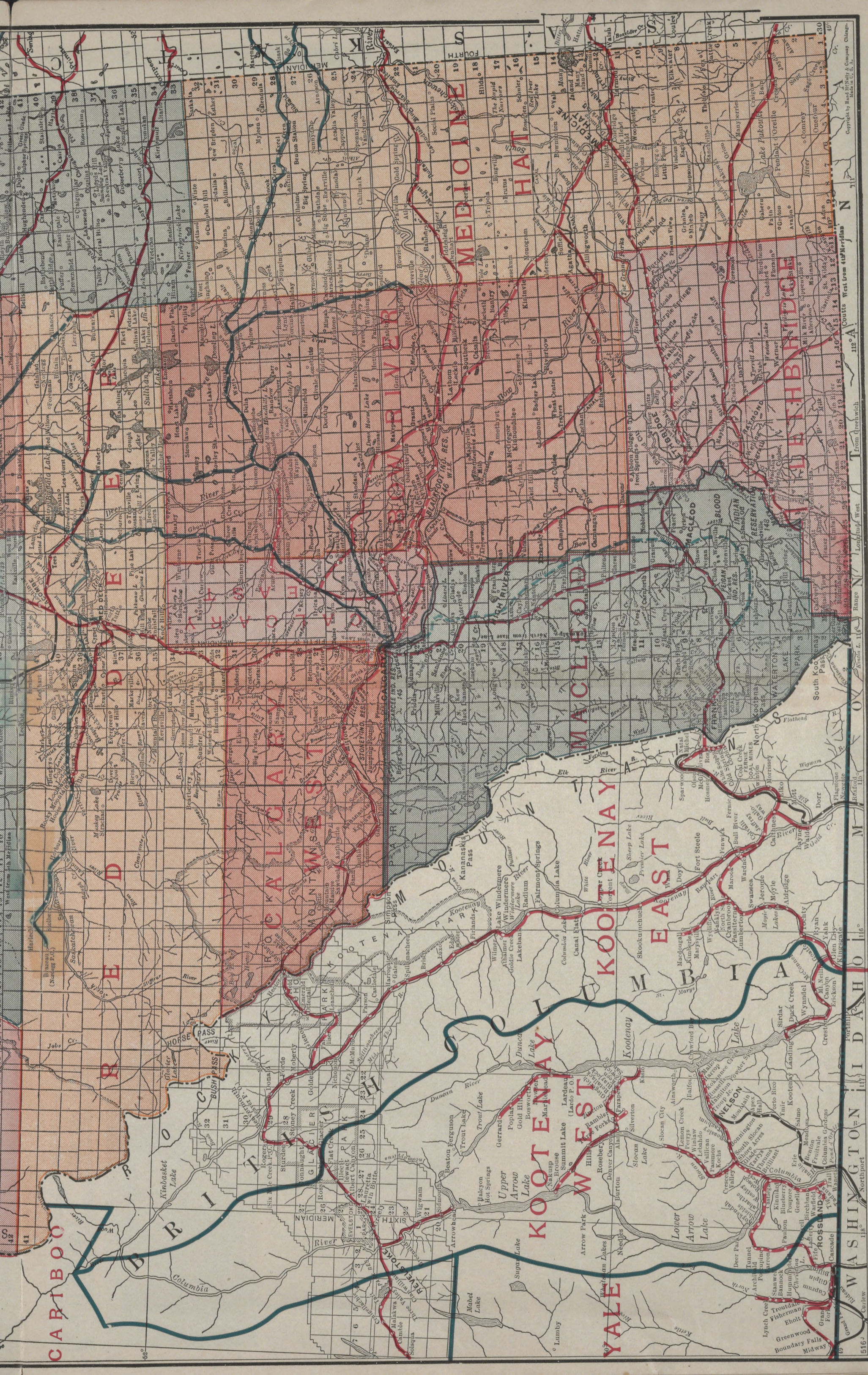
Township Miles Square

North West	North East	South West	South East
19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34

Section 1 Mile Square

North West	North East	South West	South East
1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16





ALBERTA



WITH its 254,000 square miles of territory, and length north and south of 750 miles, and width varying from 180 to 400 miles, it may well be understood that there will be a variety of climatic and topographical conditions. About one-half of the 164,000,000 acreage of the Province can be brought under cultivation.

The Southern portion of the Province lies between the Red Deer River and International boundary. This is open prairie, excepting that which includes the foothills and the eastern slope of the Rockies. The Central, lying between the Red Deer and the height of land formed by the Peace and Athabasca Rivers, is park-like, with alternate open and wooded spaces, is well watered, and ideal for the practice of mixed farming, while the Northern is also adapted to mixed farming.

Climate.—Alberta is favoured with a rather moderate climate. The air is clear and invigorating, and there is a plentiful amount of sunshine. The hot days of mid-summer are relieved by cool nights, and although the winters are characterized by cold spells, the famous Chinook winds furnish a spring-like relaxation at intervals throughout the winter months. In fact, the winter weather is so moderated by the influence of the Pacific breezes, that in many parts it is possible to winter stock in the open.

Precipitation.—Precipitation over the Province averages between 14 and 20 inches. Tables show 10-year average at Lethbridge of 15.77 inches; Medicine Hat, 12.65; Calgary, 15.45; Edmonton, 19.29; Peace River, 13.17; Ft. Vermillion, 11.15.

Sunshine Records.—October, 1921, 187 hours; November, 89; December, 95; January, 1922, 92 hours; February, 123; March, 166; April, 152; May, 255; June, 268; July, 302; August, 268; September, 198; October, 157.

Grain Growing.—The average yield for various grains in the Province, over a 10-year period, from 1910 to 1919 inclusive, was: Spring wheat, 17.86 bushels; winter wheat, 19.09 bushels; oats, 34.31 bushels; barley, 24.82 bushels; flax, 7.74 bushels; rye, 18.17 bushels. In 1915 the average yield of spring wheat throughout the Province was 35.93 bushels; of oats, 57.66 bushels. The heaviest yields in that year, and also in 1916, were in Southern Alberta, when yields of from 40 to 60 bushels of wheat and from 80 to 100 bushels of oats were not uncommon. Crop reversals in Alberta were a striking feature of the conditions in 1922. The northern and central portions of the Province have always been looked upon as certain grain crop producers, as well as producers of forage and pasturage.

So as to "even things up," as it were, and divide the agricultural wealth of the country, these sections fell from their previous high standing. To this the farmers there did not take any too kindly. They had been

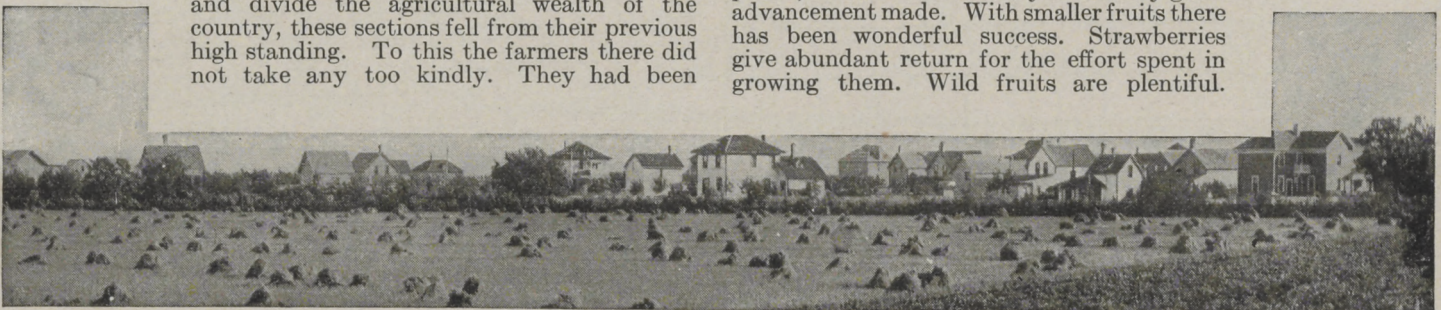
used to 25, 30, and 40 bushels of wheat per acre, 75 and 100 bushels of oats. To harvest less than half went somewhat "against the grain." Still, with even one-half, they were doing well. One of the oldest settlers states that last year's crop was the first actual failure. Wheat in many cases did not average more than 12 to 15 bushels to the acre, barley and oats in proportion. The southern districts, which had suffered for four or five years from climatic conditions, lack of moisture, etc., had it fall to their lot, in 1922, to harvest a good crop. Yields of 30 and 40 bushels of wheat were common, while yields of oats and barley and rye were good.

Mixed Farming.—Central and Northern Alberta, by reason of their physical features, are particularly adapted to mixed farming. Dairymen and stockraisers on a small, but profitable scale, make their income certain and continuous. These portions of Alberta have become noted for the production of fodder crops. In Southern Alberta, with the extension of irrigation systems, mixed farming is also coming into more general practice. Silos and silage crops are becoming a feature of Alberta farms. Field corn and sunflowers have proven very successful in many parts of the Province as silage crops.

Dairying.—Over 15,000,000 pounds of creamery butter were manufactured during the past year, an increase of a million and a quarter over the previous year. There has been a steady increase in production for the past eleven years, with the possible exception of 1919 and 1920. The selling value of the product last year was \$5,023,000, compared with \$4,543,007 the year previous. An idea of the increased value of the butter industry is shown that in 1912 there was \$23,500 worth of butter manufactured, as compared with the \$5,023,000 of the year just passed. The number of cheese factories is also showing an increase. There are now fourteen in operation. The estimated value of all dairy products was \$22,500,000. The dairy cattle on the farms are valued at approximately \$18,817,776.

Flower Gardens.—There is nothing probably that gives more enjoyment to life, if we except some of those prosaic men folks who cannot be weaned away from the lure of the wheat field. To the women folk, what is more delightful than a nicely kept flower garden? In Alberta there may be grown almost every variety of flower, the dahlia, with its numerous pink and red blooms, perfect in form, the peonies, the daisies—but why enumerate? Those who indulge are rewarded with myriads of blossoms from their perennials and annuals.

Fruits.—Apples are grown in individual cases, but not worthy of special mention. Attempts have been made to grow cherries and plums, but there has not as yet been any great advancement made. With smaller fruits there has been wonderful success. Strawberries give abundant return for the effort spent in growing them. Wild fruits are plentiful.



OPEN UP
FOR
ALBERTA
MAP



THE climate gives to cattle the quality looked for by a buyer from Cedar Rapids, Iowa, who said to the writer, "I would willingly give a cent or two more per pound for Western Canada feeders than for our own, and pay the high duty asked for their importation. They have the bone, size and hair covering so essential

even with us for outdoor feeding. They withstand our climate better than our native animals do." Apart from this, the natural feeding grounds grow grass that puts on a high quality of beef, and for firm finishing, there is a supply of grain, grown cheaply, an abundance of water, and the finished animal goes on the market costing much less than beasts raised most anywhere else. An illustration of the value of Alberta fed animals is that of forty head of range steers owned by A. E. Cross of Calgary, pronounced to be some of the best range cattle ever put on the Chicago market.

The receipts of live stock at the Edmonton and Calgary yards for 1922 show a total of 124,156 cattle, 35,736 calves; 160,820 hogs; 87,075 sheep with a total value of \$10,680,872, an increase over 1921 in number of 127,000 head and in value of \$3,044,874. In addition to this a goodly portion was shipped direct to Winnipeg by farmers, and sold to country buyers.

Horses and Cattle.—The fame of Alberta does not rest alone on the splendid grain crops that may be successfully grown at low cost, but Alberta horses and cattle are looked upon as being high class. The greatest care is taken in breeding none but the best. The pride of the farmer is to have nothing but pure bred stock. The Prince of Wales is showing a deep interest by importing for his Calgary ranch, some of the best stock obtainable in the British Isles.

Swine.—Facilitating the raising of hogs is the low cost of feed and the freedom from disease. The Duroc, Berkshire, Chester and Yorkshire are the most favoured. Packing plants at Edmonton and Calgary provide good markets.

Sheep.—While sheep ranching has been carried on extensively in Southern Alberta, the industry is gradually being transferred to the production of mutton and wool by the raising of small flocks on the farms. The number of sheep in Alberta in 1910 was 155,301, and in 1921 was 523,599. At the International Live Stock Show, the Prince of Wales purchased at a big price the champion Shropshire ram from a West Point, Indiana, farmer and which will be used on his Calgary ranch.

Poultry.—There is very little trouble in raising large flocks of turkeys, geese, ducks, and chickens. The feed cost is but a trifle, and the return surprising. Large shipments of poultry and eggs are made to other provinces and countries less favored. Instead of importing, as was the case not very long ago, poultry and eggs are now being exported by the carload. Shipments show an average of 16 pounds per dressed turkey.

Fodder and Pasturage.—The yield of both corn and sunflowers is good, while alfalfa is a certain crop. An adjunct to the wild hay grasses, the pea vine and the vetch, are the rich pastures for summer feed.

Roots and Vegetables.—Potatoes do remarkably well; there is no trouble in growing all the vegetables, such as cabbage, lettuce, marrows, beets, carrots, onions, tomatoes. In some cases potatoes yielded last year six

tons to the acre, and are generally a profitable crop finding a ready sale in southern markets.

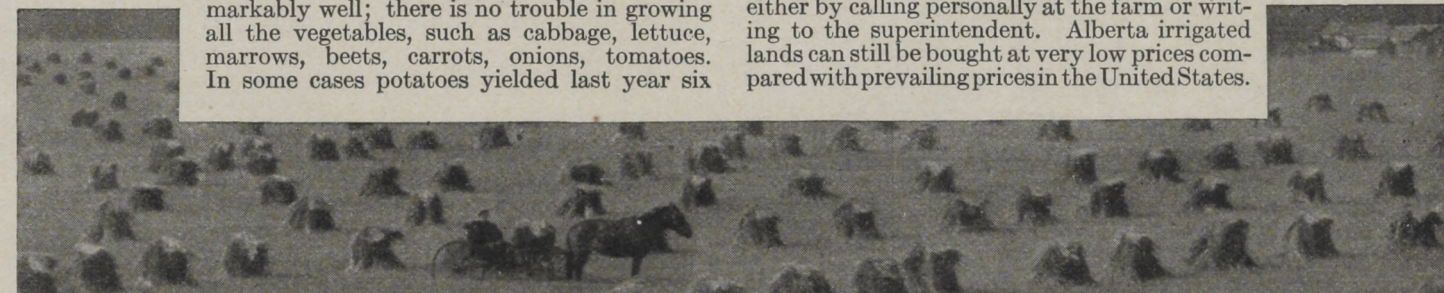
Game and Fishing.—Practically all of the varieties of big game native to the west are found in Alberta. Deer and moose are plentiful in the north and in the wooded foothills. Small game and game birds are also plentiful. Fishing is an attractive pastime along the numerous mountain streams and lakes, where fish abound.

Alberta at the International (1922) Live Stock Show.—With nine graded herds competing, Mr. Boggs of Daysland, and F. Collicutt, of Crossfield, took splendid prizes for Hereford steers and females. The University of Alberta with Medalists Best, won the championship of the Galloway breed. In the grain competition J. W. Bigland of Lacombe, carried off the sweepstakes in oats, which weighed 46.5 pounds per bushel, first prize was won by J. W. Lucas with his rye, while Nick Taitinger, with his two-rowed barley, weighing 53.3 pounds to the bushel, won first prize. In spring wheat, Meldrum, of Raymond, took second place. Other Alberta winners in spring wheat were Strange, of Fenn, Welfred Bros. of Leduc, Krunn of Donalda, Lougheed of Bowden, Fisher of Sedalia. In all, Alberta won thirty-five placings in different kinds of grain at the International Hay and Grain Show. Alberta



won more prize money at the Chicago exhibition than any other State in the Union or any other Province in Canada, from a field of more than 4,000 entries.

Irrigation. While there is frequently enough rainfall in Southern Alberta to produce excellent crops, experience has shown in some sections the desirability of irrigation. Under irrigation magnificent crops are produced and Southern Alberta has already become one of the greatest alfalfa growing districts in Canada. Root crops, corn, sunflowers, and small fruits also do remarkably well. Yields of wheat, oats, barley, rye, and flax are improved by irrigation and good returns are assured every year irrespective of rainfall. Besides making it possible to grow heavier and better crops irrigation lends itself to a greater diversity of farming, and particularly to stock raising and dairying. The principal irrigated areas are in the Canadian Pacific Railway irrigation blocks between Calgary and Medicine Hat and in the Lethbridge district, in the Canada Land and Irrigation Company's block south of the Bow River and in a number of cooperative irrigation enterprises such as the Lethbridge Northern, the United, and the Southern MacLeod. The Dominion Government experimental farm at Lethbridge has for many years conducted experiments in growing grains, fodders, vegetables and fruits under irrigation, and farmers on irrigated land may have the benefit of these experiments, either by calling personally at the farm or writing to the superintendent. Alberta irrigated lands can still be bought at very low prices compared with prevailing prices in the United States.



*Horses on the Range in the Alberta Foothills*

A report from the Vauxhall Unit of the Bow River Irrigation Project for the year 1922 shows that alfalfa hay in 1922 yielded 3.32 tons per acre, with a value of \$49.80; alfalfa seed, 2,000 pounds, value \$70; barley, 37.10, value \$12.98; beans, 19.20, value \$57.50; corn silage, 7.85 tons, value \$39.28; field corn, 20 bushels, value \$40; flax, 9.50 bushels, value \$14.77; oats, 60.20 bushels, value \$17.48; onions, 3.23 tons, value \$161.59; peas, 30 bushels, value \$60; potatoes, 183.40, value \$73.36; rye, 25.10 bushels, value \$11.32; sunflower silage, 19.80 tons, value \$99.07; sunflower seed, 50 bushels, value \$200; wheat 27.80 bushels, value \$20.70.

The Provincial Department of Agriculture maintains active and aggressive special service departments to assist the farmers. Demonstration plots and farms are maintained at various points at which pure-bred herds of cattle are kept for the improvement of stock. There are also Dominion government experimental stations at Lethbridge, in the south, Lacombe in the central, and at Beaver Lodge in the northern parts.

Women's Extension Service.—Demonstrations and lectures in domestic science and health for women in the rural districts are provided.

Education.—In addition to the teaching of agricultural subjects in the public and high schools, there are maintained four agricultural schools at widely separated points, for instruction of farm boys and girls in agriculture and home economics. An agricultural college is established in connection with the provincial university at Edmonton, and there is a modern system of public and high school education. Rural districts are well supplied with educational facilities. There are 68 consolidated schools in operation, three normal schools—Edmonton, Camrose, and Calgary—and a central institute of technology at Calgary. The provincial university in 1922 had 1,300 registered students. Enrollment in Alberta schools in 1906 was 28,784, and in 1921 was 135,000. Number of schools in operation in 1921 was 2,746, all under government inspection.

Natural Resources.—Alberta's wealth is not in agriculture alone. The Province is potentially rich in mineral resources, of which there has been comparatively little development thus far. In both mountain and prairie there is stored fuel for generations to come; high-grade lignite in the prairie mines, and a bituminous coal in the mountains. Alberta possesses 17 per cent of the coal areas of the world, and 89 per cent of the coal areas of Canada. Petroleum and

gas are produced in commercial quantities. There are also bituminous sands, while the clay products are valuable. The chief timbers are spruce, poplar, jack pine, birch, tamarac and willow. There are several large lumber mills in the Province. Salt, iron, gold, and building stone exist in marketable quantities in various parts, but these remain yet to be developed on any extensive scale.

Public Health.—There are nurses in the frontier districts where no doctors reside. In the more settled rural districts, public health nurses are established.

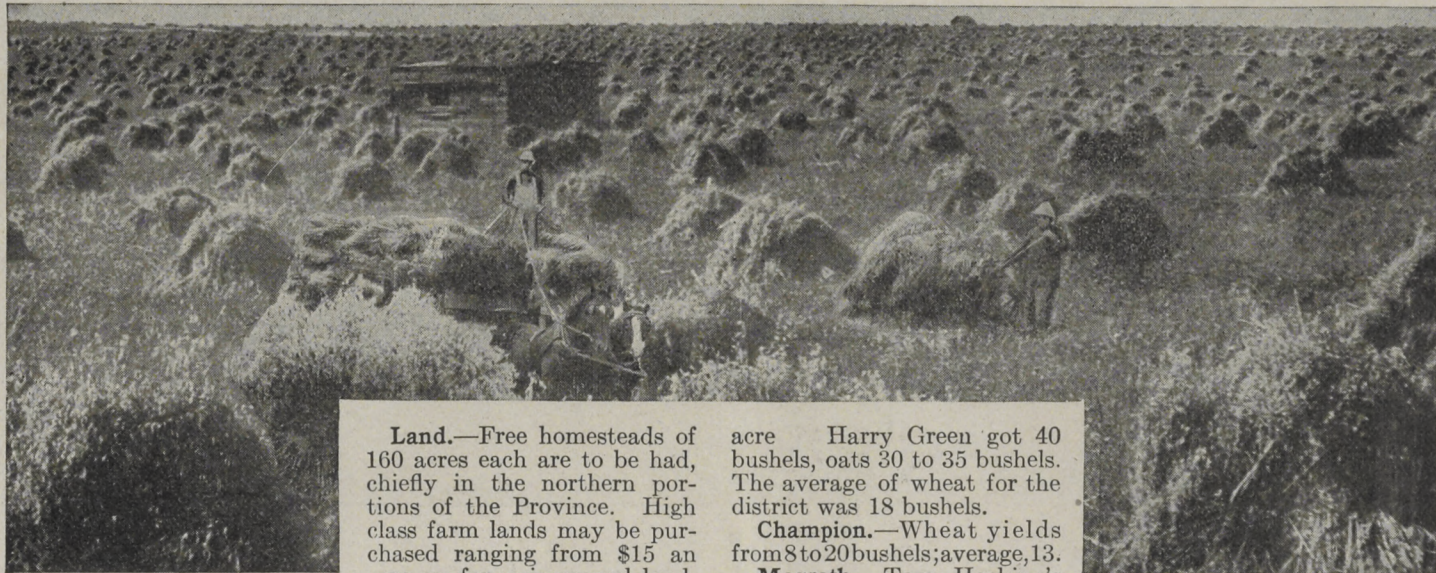
Municipal Organization.—There are in Alberta 6 cities, 54 towns, 119 villages, 167 municipal districts and 251 improvement districts. The six cities of Alberta and their population are as follows: Edmonton, the capital, 58,821; Calgary, 63,351; Lethbridge, 11,097; Medicine Hat, 9,634; Red Deer, 2,328, and Wetaskiwin, 2,061.

Transportation.—There is at present in Alberta a total of 4,700 miles of railway, compared with only 1,060 in 1906. Modern steamers on northern lakes and rivers give connection with far northern points. The Alberta government announces the extension of railway lines in Grande Prairie and Peace River districts.

Taxation.—The tax levy in rural districts is made on the valuation of the land only, with the exception of a few districts where a small rate per acre is assessed for municipal purposes, such as the improvement of roads, etc. None of the farmer's equipment or property other than the actual land is assessed, which fact encourages improvement in buildings and live stock.

Social Conditions.—Alberta shares with the other Western Provinces the fraternal and philanthropic spirit which finds expression in liberal public services in such matters as schools, churches, hospitals, and all institutions and associations that go to advance the social welfare of the people. The telephone eliminates isolation and inconvenience. Telegraph communication is extensive and highly organized. Public libraries are established in most of the large and small centres, and travelling libraries under the direction of the Provincial Government carry their social benefits and advantages to points where no permanent libraries are located. Women's institutes, community clubs and other organizations, that have for their object the improvement of the social life of rural districts carry on all over the Province.





Land.—Free homesteads of 160 acres each are to be had, chiefly in the northern portions of the Province. High class farm lands may be purchased ranging from \$15 an acre up for unimproved land, and from \$30 an acre upward

for improved farms. Over 50,000 quarter-sections of land, or more than 8,000,000 acres, are available for homestead entry in the Edmonton district of the Province of Alberta. These lands are largely within a radius of from fifty to one hundred miles of Edmonton. In addition there are millions of acres to be had in the Peace River and the Grand Prairie sections.

There are portions especially in the Northern and Central areas where the timber has scared away settlers who would have done well, had they taken the time to give these districts a thorough inspection. They would have found that the timber, which was really poplar and willow, was easy to remove and that the soil was of infinite worth. Experiments have shown that settlers who have gone into these districts have invariably done well.

ALBERTA'S 1922 CROP

The field products of the Province for the year were worth approximately \$94,369,992. Yields were, wheat 69,237,000 bushels; oats, 42,475,000; barley 10,337,000; rye 3,465,000 flax seed 194,000. The large acreage in the north and central portions yielded less than usual, the smaller acreage in the south more, but did not yield enough to prevent a considerable falling off in the average yield for the Province. The averages given by officials, while reasonably good, were somewhat of a disappointment. These are given as wheat, 13 bushels; oats 25 bushels; rye 16½ bushels; barley 19¾ bushels; flax 7¾ bushels—Provincial Government figures.

A report follows of 1922 yield of grain in various parts of the Province:

Coaldale.—The yield of wheat in some cases averaged 37 bushels to the acre. One man realized a net profit of \$6,000 from 425 acres. The wheat fields of Mr. J. L. Schrum and those of Mr. Lloyd gave over 40 bushels to the acre, irrigated.

Raymond.—S. Kosaka had an average of 55 bushels of wheat per acre. Henry Holmes got 45 bushels, a field of 50 acres going 55 bushels. Extra preparation of land gave the larger yield. T. O. King had 41 bushels per acre. The Milford Colony got 47 bushels, Mr. H. S. Allen, 41 bushels weighing 64 pounds per bushel; Mark H. Brimhall, 46 bushels, Arthur Dahl and sons, 45 bushels; L. L. Pack, 40 bushels; A. D. Wooley, over 40 bushels an acre; George Gunning had 40 bushels. Oats went 65 bushels on a 360 acre field "stubbled," also a 44 bushel average of barley on 150 acres "stubbled." On a 26-acre field there were harvested an average of 103 bushels of oats per acre. Dry farming methods were pursued in the growing of these crops.

Brant.—Some wheat went 25 bushels per

acre Harry Green got 40 bushels, oats 30 to 35 bushels. The average of wheat for the district was 18 bushels.

Champion.—Wheat yields from 8 to 20 bushels; average, 13.

Magrath.—Tom Hocking's wheat went 40 bushels to the acre; 30 to 35 bushel yields were common.

Granum.—Wheat went from 21 to 32 bushels, and for the most part graded No. 1, taking 102 days to mature.

Purple Springs.—A. Carey's wheat yield was 28 bushels—he had 6,000 bushels off a little over 200 acres. Ott Hall, 25 bushels; J. Murphy, 24 bushels; E. R. Wildman, seven miles south of Barnwell, 22 bushels, part of this farm going 29 bushels. W. E. Bullock threshed 27½ bushels per acre.

Taber.—Of the wheat fields in irrigated districts no reports were received showing less than 25 bushels per acre. Cook Bros. got 70 bushels of oats, and 26 bushels of wheat. Four acres of potatoes gave two carloads. They got 50 bushels of tomatoes from a small acreage. John Walsh had oats go 99 bushels per acre, J. W. Price took 1,735 bushels of wheat, 1,050 bushels of barley and 450 bushels of oats as well as considerable seed alfalfa from a quarter section.

Winter Prairie.—Mr. Kuehn threshed two hundred acres of wheat which averaged 35 bushels (grown on summerfallow).

Barnwell.—Roy Anderson's irrigated crop of wheat went 35 and his 27 acres of sunflowers gave over 450 tons.

Spring Coulee.—Mrs. C. C. Thompson had wheat that averaged 35 bushels, one field going 44½ bushels.

Wrentham.—22 to 26 bushels was the wheat average.

Glenwoodville.—Thirty-five bushels of wheat per acre.

Claresholm.—Some wheat in the district went very close to 40 bushels, oats as high as 85 bushels.

Vauxhall.—Reports from five threshing machines showed a yield of from 30 to 35 bushels per acre.

Athabasca.—Average of wheat 20 bushels, oats 50, barley 25.

Mundare and Hilliard.—Estimated yield of wheat, 23 bushels.

Heisler and Ankerton.—Wheat averaged from 12 to 15 bushels.

Ranfurly.—Wheat on summerfallow averaged 24 bushels.

Lavoy.—Wheat averaged 20 bushels, oats 40, barley 25 to 30.

Lombell, Lenira, Whitecourt.—Wheat averaged from 15 to 20 bushels per acre and oats about 25 bushels.

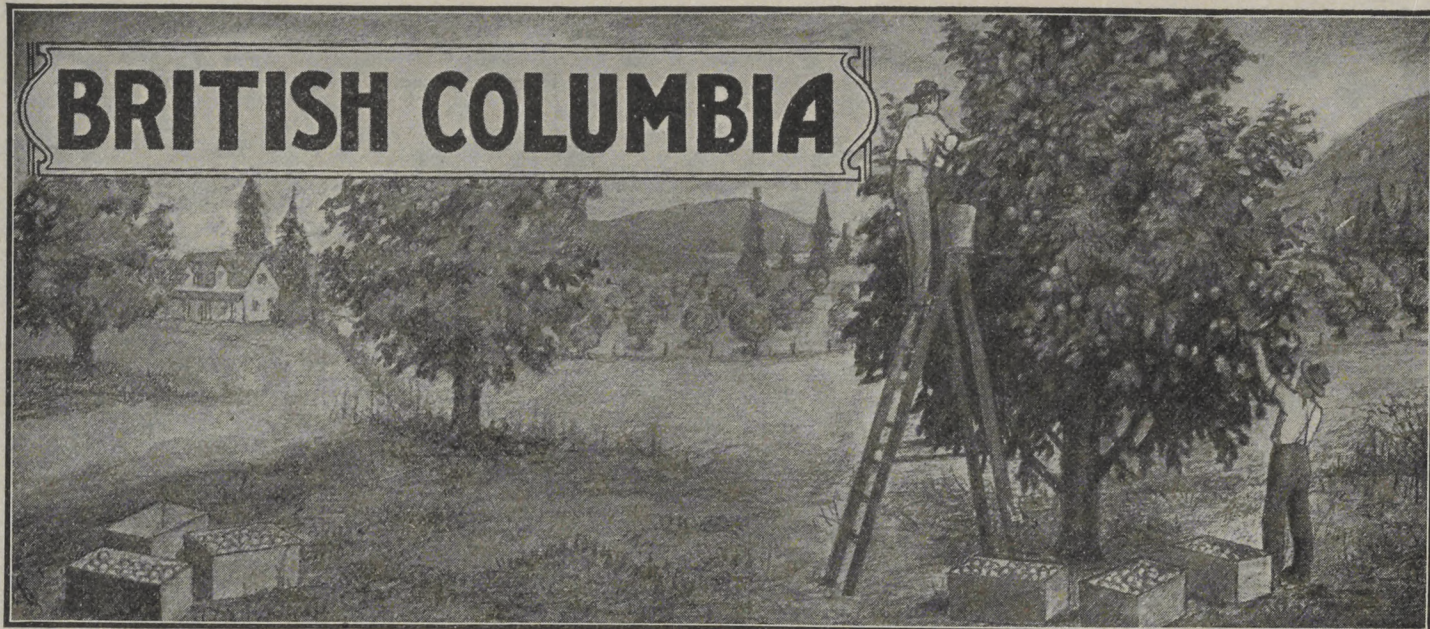
Macleod.—South of the Old Man river to the Waterton river on the south, the average of wheat was 25 bushels per acre.

Nanton.—John Smith had summerfallow averaging 45 bushels of wheat; the average for his whole 115 acres of summerfallow was 33 bushels. His stubble averaged 29 bushels, and spring plowing 22 bushels; oats yielded 70 bushels per acre.

Cardston.—A report at harvesting and threshing time gave every evidence of a 35 to 40 bushel wheat crop, but, a correspondent, who, after driving 146 miles, said, "I think the average will run somewhere between 20 and 25."



BRITISH COLUMBIA



B RITISH COLUMBIA, the "California of Canada," is the western gateway of the Dominion. Through its portals in the near future will flow a large part of Canada's trade to the Orient, the Antipodes, and through the Panama Canal to the nations of the Old World. It has enormous resources in lumber, gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, iron, coal and other minerals.

For development in agriculture there is ample scope in the fertile valleys, fruit-growing having already given fame to the warm southern valleys of the Province. Although but half a million of the twenty-two million acres suitable for agricultural and fruit production are under cultivation, the annual value of farm products exceeds \$62,000,000.

There are practically four divisions in the Province—the Central, Interior, Southern, and Coast or Island Division. They differ from one another very materially. In the Interior and Southern fruit growing has been developed, and conditions make it decidedly profitable. The Central is rapidly coming to the fore in agriculture. In this part there is timber, but usually clumps or groves of trees, easily removed, leaving ready for cultivation a generous soil. There are many tracts of open and ready for the plow. The rainfall averages between twenty and forty inches. The summers are fine and warm, with a short but rapid growing season. The winters are fairly cold, but dry and bracing. Excessive low temperatures, when they occur, are of short duration. Oats do well, wheat gives a fair yield, while cultivated grasses, such as clover, timothy, and brome yield heavily. Alfalfa gives three cuttings in a season. This with corn, which does well, affords splendid filling for silos, of which a number have been erected. Native grasses produce splendid pasturage as well as give generous crops of hay.

Vancouver Island is essentially adapted for intensive diversified farming, and particularly well suited for dairying, poultry, sheep and hogs. Tree and small fruits yield abundant crops. A great variety of garden produce is also grown. The average rainfall of the southeastern part of Vancouver Island is approximately forty inches; on the West, Northern coasts, and interior parts of the Island, there is a considerably heavier precipitation, ranging all the way from forty to one hundred and twenty inches. Off the east coast of Vancouver Island, are many islands on which a considerable amount of farming is done. Mixed farming is principally followed. A very fine quality of fruit is grown on the Gulf Islands.

Dairying occupies a pre-eminent place in the agricultural industry. Amongst the herds are some of the best "butter fat" cattle in the world. "Agassiz Segis May Echo" in 365 days gave 30,886 pounds of

milk, averaging more than 4 per cent butter fat, of which she yielded 1,338 pounds, or 1,673 pounds of butter. No other animal has come near this butter record. Dairying owes its success to low-priced land, perfect climate, all the grasses and pastures required, and also native shelter.

Fruit.—The development of the fruit industry is naturally expected, there being everything to promote it—climate, soil, and all the conditions to make it successful. The fame of the British Columbia fruit has now become world-wide, orders coming in last year from all parts, New York and Boston markets being large purchasers, shipments also being made to the West Indies. The profit in apple-growing is shown in the experience of Captain J. M. Bedell who from a forty-acre farm at Penticton, got a profit of \$12,000 from apples alone, besides the profit of 8 tons of cherries, 12 tons of apricots and peaches, and 2 tons of peas and prunes.

Pears, apricots, peaches, plums, quinces, cherries, berries of all kinds, and especially, loganberries, thrive wonderfully.

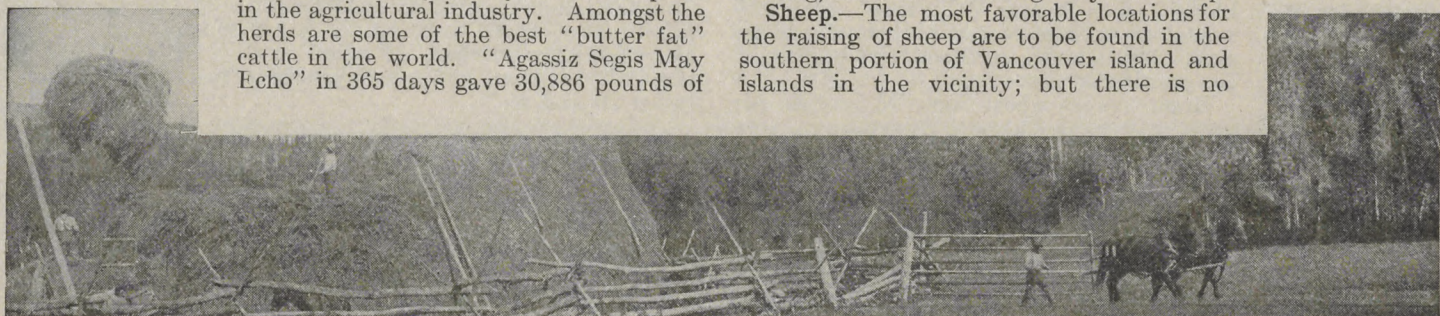
Roots and Vegetables.—When the Californian wants a baked potato, he makes sure that it is a British Columbia article, which is to say that the British Columbia article is in great demand wherever a market is found. Not only does British Columbia grow the big potato, but it grows them to yield heavily per acre.

Grain Farming.—Grain is not grown extensively. As colonization develops, undoubtedly a much greater acreage will be sown to grain, particularly in the Central Interior. There are in these parts already some wonderfully cultivated farms that give abundant yields of oats and hay, and also wheat. Considerable of this land requires clearing, but this is inexpensive, and well repays the time and money spent on it. In the Coast districts wheat and other cereals are grown principally for live stock, fodder and poultry feed. The Southern Interior has produced some excellent samples of Number One hard wheat, but the soft varieties are more generally produced. The average yield of wheat per acre is 22.75 bushels.

Cattle feed on the wild grasses of the wide ranges, where, with an abundance of water, pastures that never dry out, and, for dessert, the wild pea vine and vetch, full of fattening qualities, they develop quickly and fatten rapidly, without any grain feed whatever. The climate is perfect, and very few are fed indoors at any period of the year.

Hogs.—The home market provides an excellent place for the disposition of pork, bacon, hams and lard, and great expansion over the present production is warranted. The ease with which alfalfa is grown, the fruitfulness of grain crops suitable for hog feeding, make their raising easy and cheap.

Sheep.—The most favorable locations for the raising of sheep are to be found in the southern portion of Vancouver island and islands in the vicinity; but there is no





doubt that the industry can be followed with equal profit in other sections.

Poultry.—There is no place on the Continent where the poultry industry can be developed with greater success. The climate is very favorable, and a large and growing market assures good prices.

Lands.—Lands are owned by the government and also by private individuals. Free grants of 160 acres are given, with certain regulations attached; or land may be purchased at from \$2.50 to \$5.00 per acre; cultivation, improvements, and development conditions are required. Leases not exceeding 20 acres are also granted. It is a difficult matter to give a fair idea of the prices of land. In the central portion unimproved lands, held by private parties brought last fall from \$12.50 to \$22.00 per acre. Fruit lands of course are higher, based, doubtless, on the profits that are being made; in some places they are changing hands at from \$400 to \$1,500 per acre. These prices do not by any means constitute a price at which lands fully as good, but not as fully improved, may be purchased.

Education.—The school system is free, non-sectarian, and efficient. In outlying districts the Provincial Government builds a school house, makes a grant for incidental expenses and pays a teacher, where twenty or more children can be brought together. In the cities and towns having charge of their own schools, liberal grants are made. There are 847 schools in the Province, of which 42 are high schools. The University of British Columbia is located at Vancouver. Agricultural education in all its branches is encouraged.

Taxation.—The rate of taxation is on the basis of one per cent of the assessed value on real property and one per cent on personal property. Farmers are exempt up to one thousand dollars on personal property and on improvements on real property up to fifteen hundred dollars.

Climate.—Owing to the mountainous character of the greater part of the Province, and its great length from south to north, the climate is naturally varied. Along the Pacific seaboard there are no extremes in temperature, either in winter or summer, and the rainfall is considerable. Speaking generally of the climate on Vancouver Island and the Coast districts of the

mainland, the summers are fine and warm, with plenty of bright sunshine, and severe frost scarcely ever occurs in the winter. These conditions are partly due to the influence of the Japan ocean current, which exercises a tempering effect on the seaboard districts from Alaska southward.

To the eastward of the Coast Range, the climate is quite different. The summers are warmer, the winters colder and the rainfall rather light; bright, dry weather is the rule. The winter cold, however, is seldom severe, and the hottest days of summer are made pleasant from the fact that the air is dry and the nights are cool. In the Selkirks the precipitation is heavy, and the valleys between the Selkirks and the Rockies have generally an abundant rainfall. Taken on the whole, the climate of the Province may be termed mild to moderate, varying according to belts, latitude and altitude.

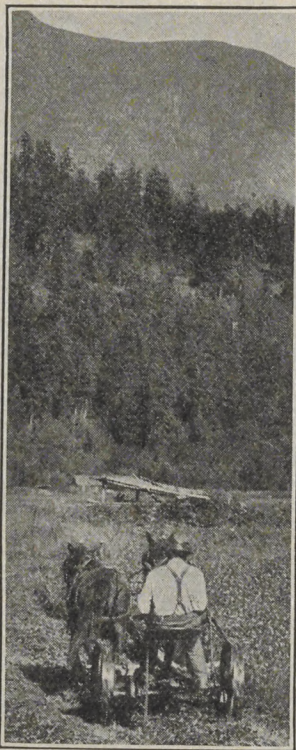
Transportation.—The country is traversed from east to west by two lines of railway, running at an average of two hundred miles apart, whilst cross lines of travel are found between these in every valley, partly by steamers, partly by rail.

Social Conditions are decidedly pleasant. All the institutions and conveniences of modern life are established in the cities. Bountiful water power provides almost every city with electricity. There is also the telephone, telegraph, free public libraries, farmers' and women's institute, and the automobile.

Scenery.—Those who have toured Europe say the scenery of British Columbia equals, if it does not surpass, the finest Switzerland can afford, and it many times surpasses it in extent and variety. The mountains and the river canyons, though the most impressive, are not, indeed, the most attractive. It has "bits of rural England," the fjords of Norway, the table lands of the Andes, great rivers, noble lake expanses, extensive natural parks, mighty forests of giant timber, and a coast

line that for extent and uninterrupted beauties has no parallel.

Game.—Brook trout abound in almost every stream, whilst in the rivers are other varieties of fish; the lakes yield lake trout and char, whilst in some the noble salmon gives kingly sport. Big game still abounds in the mountains, whilst lower down, grouse of various kinds, wild duck and geese are numerous.



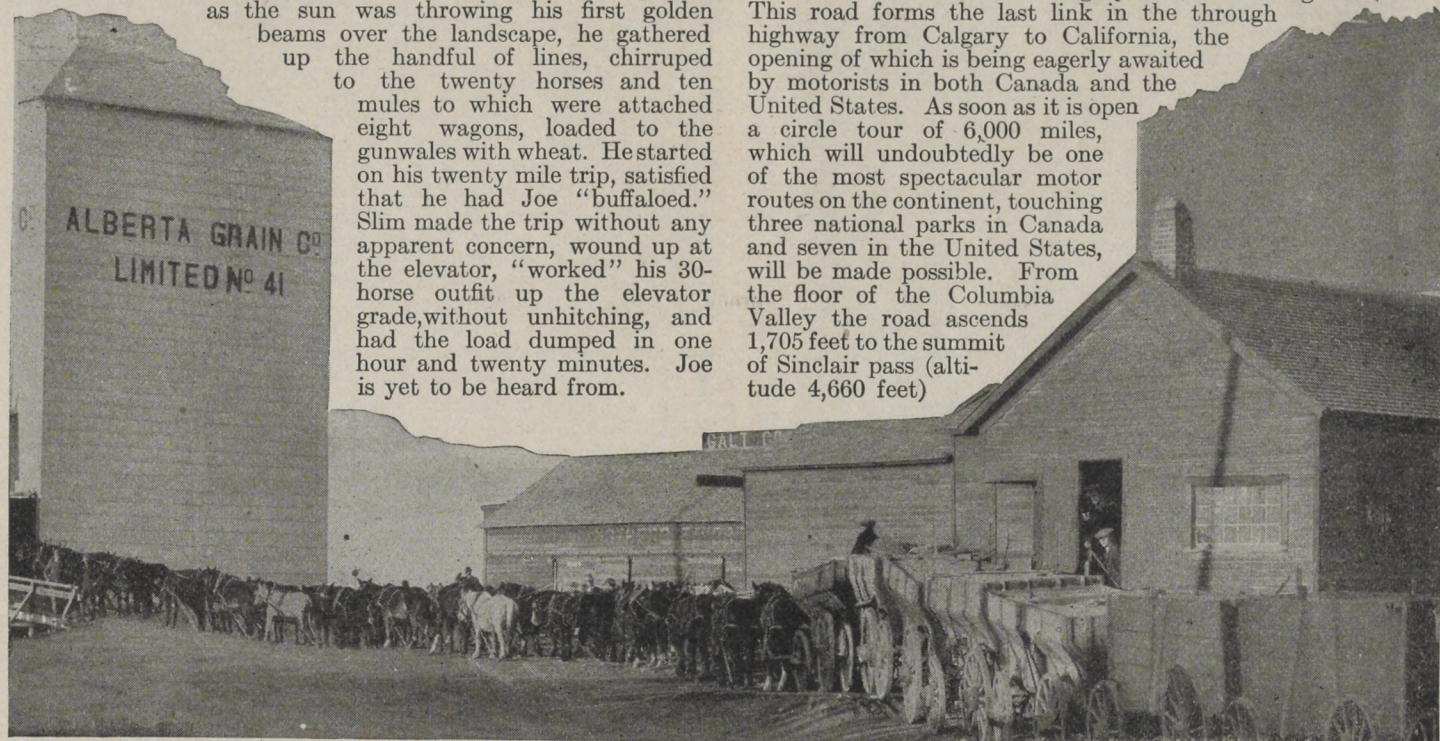


See map of Alberta for Eastern Extension.



DRIVES A THIRTY HORSE TEAM

"Slim" Morehouse is a modest farm hand and an accomplished teamster. He "bunks" on a ranch about twenty-five miles from Vulcan, Alberta. Slim has a friend, Joe Whittam, who is a rival of Slim when it comes to handling ribbons on tandem teams. They had a big wheat crop last year on the ranch where Slim was working, and Joe's boss had also a big crop. There were not many men, but horse and mule flesh was plentiful. A big lot of wheat to market meant doubling up of teams and often many times doubled. Handling the ribbons on six and eight-horse teams requires skill, but that was play to Slim and Joe. Twelve, fourteen, and sixteen horses was scarcely work. Joe took a wagon-train of wheat to town drawn by sixteen horses. Slim, to beat this took in a train drawn by twenty horses. This led to a contest, Slim deciding to call Joe's hand of twenty horse power, by mobilizing eight wagons and all the harness he could. Early one morning just as the sun was throwing his first golden beams over the landscape, he gathered up the handful of lines, chirruped to the twenty horses and ten mules to which were attached eight wagons, loaded to the gunwales with wheat. He started on his twenty mile trip, satisfied that he had Joe "buffaloed." Slim made the trip without any apparent concern, wound up at the elevator, "worked" his 30-horse outfit up the elevator grade, without unhitching, and had the load dumped in one hour and twenty minutes. Joe is yet to be heard from.



Thirty Horse Teams Pulling Over a Carload of Wheat

Crops and Profit.—The economic problems connected with the advantageous marketing of farm crops and the financing of their movement are pressing upon agriculture most severely. They will be solved, however, and while that solution is being worked out it is simply good sense on the farmer's part to make his efforts toward production tell to the very maximum, as to carry him through the period of depression and hard times and place him in the best position to take the greatest possible advantage of the better times to come. We may repeat that the cheapest farm crop, whether from fields or from live stock, is almost invariably the largest crop which can be obtained. Or in other words, the greater the crop, the greater the net profit. To attain such crops and to place himself in the advantageous position referred to the farmer must study, and must apply the results of his study to such problems as soil fertility, its conservation and increase; soil moisture, its control; cultural methods, suitable and productive varieties, etc., etc.

The question is how can you best accomplish and secure these things? Can they be done on high-priced lands, by paying high rents,

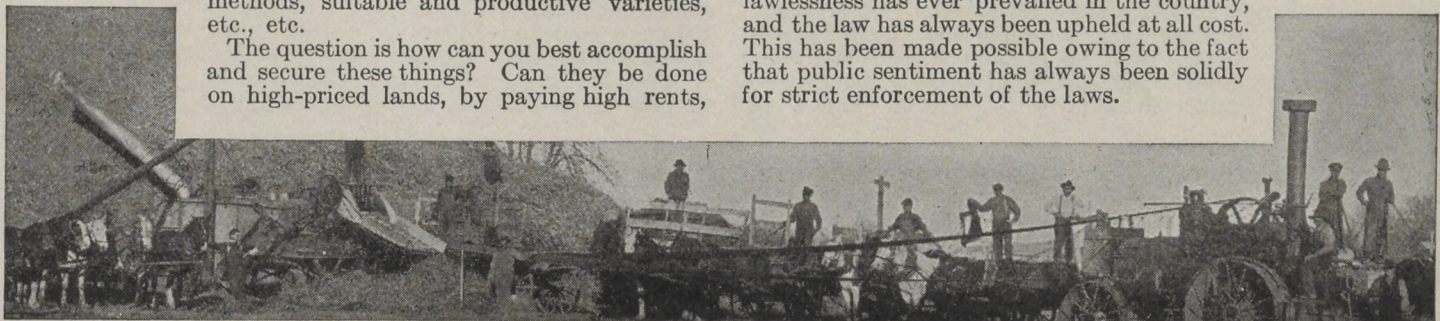
with the prices you get for your produce no greater than may be had from that grown and raised on much cheaper lands, whose production is fully as great as that of the high-priced lands? The answer is unquestionably in favor of the low-priced lands, when they are selected because of their soil fertility and the other requirements necessary. It is not the purpose here to point out merely that the lands of Western Canada would prove a splendid and ready solution, but to emphasize the fact that in order to overcome your present difficulty, to remove some of the burden that you are laboring under, you must secure some line of cheaper operation, whether it be removal to other parts in your own country where such opportunity may offer, or take advantage of that which Western Canada affords.

A NEW ROUTE FOR THE TOURIST

The Vermilion-Windermere section of the new motor highway across the Rockies from Calgary is now nearing completion. This road forms the last link in the through highway from Calgary to California, the opening of which is being eagerly awaited by motorists in both Canada and the United States. As soon as it is open a circle tour of 6,000 miles, which will undoubtedly be one of the most spectacular motor routes on the continent, touching three national parks in Canada and seven in the United States, will be made possible. From the floor of the Columbia Valley the road ascends 1,705 feet to the summit of Sinclair pass (altitude 4,660 feet)

from which point it drops down to the Kootenay River 1,200 feet below. The second rise is to the Vermilion Pass, and in reaching this altitude of 5,660 feet, an ascent of approximately 1,100 feet is made in the last four miles. The descent to the Bow Valley is made by a series of loops or "switchbacks." Forty miles of the road had to be cut through virgin timber, eight trestle, two trestle, and four single-span bridges had to be constructed, the roadway carved through the huge walls of Sinclair Canyon, and many other obstacles overcome. The motorist will wind in and out among the snow-peaks, through long avenues of virgin firs, or along the edge of precipices that drop sheer down for hundreds of feet. This entrancing route through the wonderful Canadian Rockies will doubtless become an attraction for American automobilists.

Law and Order.—In no portion of this continent is life and property safer than in Canada, nor is there a more general observance of the law. Nothing approaching lawlessness has ever prevailed in the country, and the law has always been upheld at all cost. This has been made possible owing to the fact that public sentiment has always been solidly for strict enforcement of the laws.





A SMUGGLER'S DISCOVERY

PURSUED and sought for on a smuggling charge, Anthony Hendry had travelled long days and weary nights, evading the hand of the Hudson's Bay Company's law, a law as relentless as it was severe. A hundred francs were posted as a reward for his capture. One hundred francs in 1754 was a princely sum, and 1754 is the time of this story.

Along the waters of the mighty Saskatchewan River, Anthony had worked his way, seeking retreat in the depth of the wilderness. One August afternoon, after hard paddling against strong currents, and several forced portages, exhausted, he was forced to shore, still hopeful that the seclusion afforded would give him ample time for a much-needed rest. Pitching camp within a few yards of shore, he found unmistakable signs of life. A well beaten path to the river meant that others than Indians were in the vicinity. The nomadic habit of the native did not tend to well-marked trails. His alarm and surprise were greatly increased when curiosity, overcoming the clamor of appetite, caused him to pursue his investigation. Circling a large clump of poplars, he was startled to see in the adjacent clearing habitations of a permanent nature. He was not as much alone as he had hoped for. The large building, with portholes looming, he knew to be a fort, and he was not anxious for any closer acquaintance. It had never occurred to him that he had been preceded by a "pale face" into that vast unexplored country. His first thought was escape, and he started to pull camp, that he might get farther inland. Cautiously and hastily he began his work, willing to forego rest, and endure the discomforts of another

Western Canada, were for the purpose of sharing with the Hudson's Bay Company in the fur trade of that unknown region. The fort or trading post had been established in the previous year (1753), and had been named after its founder—Anthony's host. To test the adaptability of the climate and soil to grain growing, Louis de la Corne seeded a few acres to wheat. The products that were on the table were grown from wheat—the first wheat grown in Western Canada—seeded 170 years ago.

While the Hudson's Bay Company and the French Traders had been at war for possession there were times when individual friendships were formed. The one related is referred to by Laurence Burpee, a historical writer.

This, in brief, is the story of the first experiment in wheat growing in Western Canada, and, strange to say, it was in the Valley of the Carrot which has been amongst the last areas at all accessible to transportation taken up by settlers, but in the opinion of many people it is perhaps one of the richest, from the point of view of soil values, in the Western Provinces. It is also worthy of note that the Melfort district in general, which is contiguous, has had practically no crop failures.

IN DISCUSSING Canadian affairs recently the New York Sun said, "It is refreshing to hear of one country, and that of a neighbor, making steady progress toward prosperity. Canada has no specious boom, but it is recovering impressively.

"A forerunner of this welcome state of affairs was seen some weeks ago in the return to par of the Canadian dollar. While many of the European currencies have been going from bad



night's journey into the vast unknown beyond. Just then, he was startled by a shout and hail, "Bon Dieu, Monsieur."

Escape was now an impossibility. The salutation, and the manner of it, sounded friendly, and this friendliness might mean to him temporary shelter and possibly safety. A tall, dark-complexioned man approached, tendered his hand and exclaimed in French, "Welcome, strange traveller." The composure and self-confidence that had helped Anthony through many trying places was regained. The friendly hand was grasped, and the stranger accompanied to the large house—the fort—where supper was about to be served.

The greatest appreciation that can be shown to a host is to partake liberally of his table. And, for this, Anthony's appetite was fully prepared. His outstanding surprise, which overshadowed that of the welcome, and, in fact, all other surprises of the day, was the serving of cereals and products of wheat at the unexpected meal.

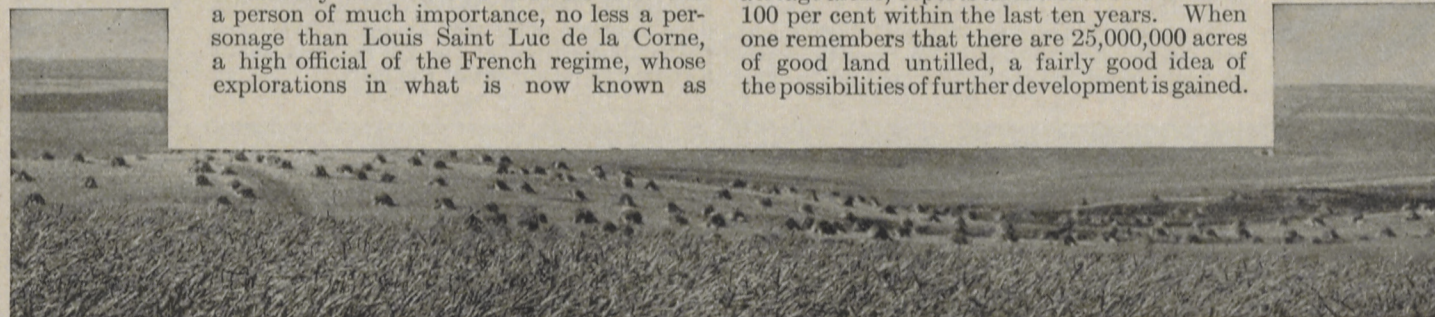
Anthony soon learned that his host was a person of much importance, no less a personage than Louis Saint Luc de la Corne, a high official of the French regime, whose explorations in what is now known as

to worse, and while even the pound sterling lingered distinctly below parity, Canadian money has actually been at a premium.

"Canada's revival helps the United States, its prosperity reacting upon the situation here. It shows what hard work, hopefulness, freedom from militarism and sound financial administration will do, with waiting, undeveloped resources."

The recovery of exchange from a discount of 19.2 per cent, against Canada to a premium in its favor within a two years' period, was something to be proud of.

The business man's interests centre on Canada's products of foodstuffs, her vast timber lands, her mineral and other resources. While the Dominion has undergone development on a colossal scale in the last quarter century, the business man is aware that her territory still embraces one of the world's few remaining open spaces, and that a steadily growing market is certain to develop. While other countries are talking about getting back to their pre-war production levels, Canada, in her wheat acreage alone, reports an increase of well on to 100 per cent within the last ten years. When one remembers that there are 25,000,000 acres of good land untilled, a fairly good idea of the possibilities of further development is gained.





SOME OF WESTERN CANADA'S WEALTH IN FIGURES



HERE passed through the Winnipeg Stock Yards in 1922, 425,283 cattle, the value of which was \$14,519,204; 220,120 hogs brought \$4,451,684; 73,955 sheep were worth \$471,360. The total value was \$19,442,248. The value of stock at Edmonton yards was \$4,445,382; Calgary \$6,326,744; Prince Albert \$327,544; Moosejaw \$5,020,281. Grand total through all Western Canada yards in 1922, \$35,563,999.

Dairy returns for 1922 amounted to \$54,004,223 of which Manitoba contributed \$12,434,223; Saskatchewan, \$18,620,000; Alberta, \$22,950,000.

The value of the grain crops of Western Canada according to Dominion Government statistician's report was valued on January 1, at \$498,357,600 of which Manitoba contributed \$104,830,000; Saskatchewan, \$299,158,000; Alberta, \$94,369,600. It is estimated that the profit of the crop was \$45,660,625, Manitoba's share being \$8,198,750; Saskatchewan's, \$28,777,250; Alberta's \$8,654,625.

The average yield of wheat over the three Prairie Provinces in 1922 was 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ bushels per acre; oats 33 $\frac{1}{4}$ bushels; barley 27 $\frac{3}{4}$ bushels; flax 8.85 bushels.

Twenty-five years ago the total field crop of the prairies was 62 million bushels. In 1922 the estimate shows 800 millions. In 1898 the population on the prairies was 400,000, now it is slightly under two millions. Then the wheat production was 32 million bushels. In 1922 it was 375 million bushels. In 1901 the western live stock numbered 1,620,000 while in 1922 it totalled 8,200,000 head.

Twenty-five years ago the savings deposits for all Canada were \$140,120,000 while today the Prairie Provinces alone show savings of \$200,000,000 and in addition the West subscribed for \$210,000,000 in Victory bonds.

THE HONORS THAT HAVE COME TO SOME FARMER BOYS

Herbert Greenfield, Premier of Alberta, was born in Winchester, England, in 1869. There's nothing remarkable in his early history—just an average, bright, healthy boy with a good father and mother. There is no record of awe-inspiring, childhood genius nor can he remember being fired by an overpowering ambition. At the age of twenty-three he decided to try his luck in Canada and hired out as a farm hand in Ontario. When he thought he had acquired

sufficient capital and experience, reading literature on the subject, he was enthralled with the glamour of the West, and immediately filed on a homestead at Westlock, Alberta, north of Edmonton. There he settled down to hew his fortune out of Western land.

It took courage and enterprise, but he had both, and he had had experience. From time to time he increased his holding until it grew to some 600 acres. He both practiced and preached mixed farming. Then responsibilities, which have a way of falling on the shoulders of those best fitted for them, made a track to his door. He welcomed and entertained them. For five years he guided the destinies of the Local Municipal Council, and was for several years President of Provincial Association of Municipal Districts, finally graduating into a leader of the United Farmers' organization. When that party won the Provincial elections in 1921, he was appointed its leader in the legislature, and being called by the Crown to form a government, became Premier—the highest political honor the Province has to bestow.

Premier Dunning, of Saskatchewan, came to Canada from Leicestershire, in 1902. He was only seventeen years of age and sickly, and thought it would be well to try another clime. He decided on Canada because, as he said, "he wanted to be where there was wood and water." and Canada has plenty of both.

When he landed in Canada the only assets he had was a heart beating with a strong determination to succeed and courage overplus. He got a job. He sold his services to a farmer—and gave good value for small wage. When he knew the game a bit, he took up a homestead in Northeast Saskatchewan. He made it a success, and through a short speech at a farmers' convention his marked ability brought him a direct-



Noon Hour at a Country School

orship in the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company. Later he became its secretary, and, finally, its general manager. From then onward—much sought after in the political world—he became Premier in the spring of 1922.

Careers like the two just mentioned are the best possible proof that any young man may, with good reason, hope to do well in Canada. It presents him with opportunities which, if he is wise, he may, like Herbert Greenfield, C. A. Dunning, and hundreds of others, turn to his own advantage.

Vehicles and implements moved by mechanical power, when imported by a settler who has owned them at least six months before his removal to Canada, are admitted duty free, but must be taken in on settler's first arrival. This applies to tractors and automobiles.



Owing to the number of questions asked daily, it has been deemed advisable to put in condensed form such questions as most naturally occur, giving the answers which experience dictates as appropriate, conveying the information commonly asked for. If the reader does not find here the answer to his particular difficulty, a letter to the Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to any Government Agent whose name appears on the inside of the front cover of this publication, will secure full particulars.

1. Where are the lands to which reference is made?

In Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

2. What kind of land is it?

The land is mostly prairie (except in British Columbia) and can be secured free from timber and stones, if desired, the soil being the very best alluvial black loam from one to two feet deep, with a clay subsoil.

3. Is it timber or prairie land?

The province of Manitoba has considerable open prairie, especially in the southwest; towards the centre it is parklike with some timber belts in parts.

The southern parts of Saskatchewan and Alberta are chiefly open prairie with growths of timber along the streams. As you go north or northwest about 20 per cent of the country may be said to be timbered.

4. Is there sufficient rainfall?

A sufficient supply can usually be relied upon. The rainfall is mainly in May and June, when most needed.

5. What are the roads like?

Bridges and culverts are built where needed, and roadways are usually graded up, sometimes gravelled. The natural prairie road is superior to most manufactured roads and affords good travelling in ordinary seasons and every fall and winter.

6. What sort of people are settled there, and is English generally spoken?

Canadians, English, Scotch, Irish, French, and English-speaking Americans with Germans and Scandinavians. English is the language of the country and is spoken everywhere.

7. What grains are raised in western Canada?

Wheat (winter and spring), oats, barley, flax, speltz, rye and other small grains; corn and sunflowers are grown chiefly for silo purposes.

8. How long does it take wheat to mature?

The average time is from 100 to 118 days. This short time is accounted for by the long hours of sunlight which during the growing and ripening season average 16 hours a day.

9. Can a man raise a crop on the first breaking of his land?

Yes, but it is not well to use the land for any other purpose the first year than for raising garden vegetables, or perhaps a crop of flax, as it is necessarily rough on account of the heavy sod not having had time to rot and become workable. Good yields of oats have been reported on breaking.

10. Is there plenty of hay available?

In many parts there is sufficient wild hay meadow on government or vacant land, which may be rented at a very low rental, if you have not enough on your own farm. Experience has proven that timothy, brome, clover and other cultivated grasses do well. Yields of brome have been reported from two to four tons per acre. Alfalfa under proper cultivation in many places gives successful yields.

11. Do vegetables thrive—and what kinds are grown?

Potatoes, turnips, carrots, beets, onions, parsnips, cabbages, peas, beans, celery, pumpkins, tomatoes, squash, melons, etc., are unequalled anywhere.

12. Can fruit be raised and what varieties?

Small fruits grow wild. The cultivated are plums, cranberries, strawberries, gooseberries, raspberries, currants. In British Columbia fruit growing of all kinds is carried on very extensively and successfully.

13. Is live stock raising more profitable than grain farming?

The two should be combined. In seasons of high grain prices and other favorable conditions grain farming is very profitable, but the farmer who has a few horses, beef steers, hogs, sheep, cows and poultry for sale every year, is in the best position.

14. How much baggage will I be allowed on the Canadian railways?

150 pounds for each full ticket.

15. Are settlers' effects bonded through to destination, or are they examined at the boundary?

If settler accompanies effects they will be examined at the boundary, without any trouble; if effects are unaccompanied they will go through to the nearest bonding (or customs) point to destination.

16. In case settler's family follow him what about railway rates?

On application to Canadian Government Agent, settlers' low railway rate certificate will be forwarded, and they will be given the settlers' privilege.

17. What is the duty on horses and cattle if a settler should want to take in more than the number allowed free into Canada?

Over one year old, when valued at \$50 or less per head, the duty will be \$12.50.

18. In those parts which are better for cattle and sheep than for grain, what does a man do if he has only 160 acres?

If a settler should desire to go into stock raising and his quarter-section of 160 acres should not prove sufficient to furnish pasture for his stock, he can make application to the Land Commissioner for a lease for grazing lands at a very low cost in certain districts.

19. Where is information to be had about British Columbia?

Apply to Secretary Provincial Bureau of Information, Victoria, B. C.

20. How is the Country governed?

The Provincial Governments are elected altogether by popular vote and are responsible directly to the people. The laws are similar to those of many in the States, but American settlers all declare they are better observed by the people in Canada. Canada is self-governing just as much as the United States, although it is a part of the British Empire. The Dominion Government makes and administers the laws for the people at large; the Provincial Government of each province makes and administers the local laws.

21. Are the taxes high?

Taxes on occupied lands are very low, running from \$30 per quarter-section up, according to the improvements that have been undertaken by the farmers in the district. Such improvements are road building, schools, telephone lines. There is no tax on personal property, household effects, farm machinery, farm buildings and improvements, nor on live stock. All taxes are based on the value of the land itself without regard to cultivation or improvements.

22. Does the Government tax the settler if he lets his cattle run on Government lands? What about line fences?

The settler is not required to pay a tax for allowing his cattle to run on Government land, but it is advisable to lease land from the Government for haying or grazing purposes, when needed. If one fences his land, his adjoining neighbor, if making use of it, has to stand a proportionate share of the cost of the fence adjoining his property, or build one-half of it himself.

23. Where can material for a house and sheds be procured, and about what would it cost? What about fuel?

Though there are large tracts of forest in the Canadian west there are localities where building timber and material is limited, but this has not proven any drawback as the Government has made provision that should a man settle on a quarter-section deprived of timber, he can, by making application to the Dominion Lands Agent, obtain a permit to cut on Government lands free of charge the following, viz.:

(1.) 3,000 lineal feet of building timber, measuring no more than 12 inches at the butt, or 9,250 feet board measure. (2.) 400 roofing poles. (3.) 2,000 fencing rails and 500 fence posts, 7 feet long, and not exceeding five (5) inches in diameter at the small end. (4.) 30 cords of dry fuel wood for firewood.

The settler has only the expense of the cutting and hauling to his homestead. The principal districts are within easy reach of fuel: the settlers of Alberta and Saskatchewan are particularly favored, especially along the various streams, from some of which they get all the coal they require at a trifling cost. No one in the country need suffer from the cold on account of scarcity of fuel. Lumber is about the same price or a little lower than in the United States. The principal supply comes from British Columbia and from the northern woods of the three provinces. Sand and gravel are fairly plentiful and where a supply of this can be had, cement, which is reasonable in price, is considerably used. Cement is but little more expensive than in the United States. Brick of good quality is to be had at principal centres, and varies in price.

24. Is it advisable to go into a new country during the winter months with uncertain weather conditions?

A few years ago, when settlement was sparse, settlers were advised to wait until March or April. Now that so many have friends in Western Canada there need be no hesitation when to start. Lines of railway penetrate most of the settled districts, and no one need go far from neighbors already settled. There is no longer the dread of pioneering, and it is robbed of the romance that once surrounded it. With farm already selected, it is perfectly safe, and the prospective homeseeker can get some sort of occupation until early spring, when he will be on the ground ready.

25. Can I get employment with a farmer so as to become acquainted with local conditions?

This can be done through the Commissioner of Immigration at Winnipeg who will direct enquirers to those having charge of the employment service. Men experienced in agriculture may expect to receive good wages on yearly engagements. During the spring, summer, and fall months, engagements are made at higher figures.

26. If I have had no experience and simply desire to learn farming in western Canada before starting on my own account?

Young men and others unacquainted with farm life will find positions through the Government officers at Winnipeg. Wages are dependent upon experience and qualification. After working for a year in this way, the knowledge acquired will be sufficient to justify you in going into farming on your own account.

27. Are there any schools outside the towns?

School districts cannot exceed five miles in length or breadth, and must contain at least four actual residents, and eight to twelve children, varying in the different provinces, between the ages of five and sixteen. In almost every locality, where these conditions exist, schools have been established.

28. Are churches numerous?

The various denominations are well represented and churches are being built rapidly even in the most remote districts.

29. Can water be secured at reasonable depth?

In most places it can be had at from fifteen to forty feet, while in other places wells have been sunk to fifty or sixty feet. Flowing wells are secured in many places at reasonable depth.

30. What are the facilities for storing and marketing grain?

There is good grain elevator accommodation at every station. The government owns large elevators and the large grain milling firms have elevators everywhere. There are also track warehouses and loading platforms, where the farmer can load his own wheat direct to the cars and have it shipped in his own account direct to the government terminal elevators.

31. Should I bring my farm implements to Canada?

If they are in serviceable condition and you can help make up a carload bring them. You will find it cheaper than buying new implements.

32. Should I try to make up a party of neighbors to settle in one district?

That is a good plan. Such neighbours can co-operate in the use of machinery and in farm operations in such a way as to considerably reduce their expenses.

33. How can I get information as to where is the best place to buy?

First decide in your own mind whether you prefer a farm for only grain growing, that is a level open place, where every acre can be cultivated, or whether you prefer a farm suitable for mixed farming, that requires a place where there is some natural shelter in the way of useful clumps of poplar and willow and where there is now a good part of the land open prairie. Some districts are all open level prairie, without any bush, and other districts are known as a "park" country, having open parts of prairie, sheltered amongst clumps of small trees. The Canadian Government has no land for sale and is interested only in procuring farmers to settle on the free homesteads of 160 acres, and cultivate the lands now unimproved and owned by the various railway companies, land companies, and private individuals. There are also improved lands for sale and to rent, information regarding which will be gladly given to all inquirers.

34. Do I have to change my citizenship?

It is not necessary to become a citizen of Canada to own land or to farm it. After a few years residence in the country one can decide himself whether or not he may wish to do so. To secure title to homestead, which will be issued in three years from date of occupation if all conditions are complied with, title will be issued on giving certificate that citizenship has been applied for, but will not be granted until five years residence in the country has been established.

35. Is living expensive?

One will find the actual necessities of life about the same price or at a slight advance to what you have been accustomed to. It is doubtful as to whether you would notice any difference in the price of wearing apparel. The high cost of living is due mainly to the high prices for things produced on the farm. Butter, meat, eggs, flour, poultry, milk, vegetables—these are the things which make living dear but they have no terror for the farmer, whose barns and gardens and fields supply all his needs. Indeed, the high cost of living has brought great prosperity to the farmer, because he is selling his produce at higher prices than ever before.

36. What is the best way to get there?

Write your nearest Canadian Government Agent for routes, and settlers' low railway rate certificate good from the Canadian boundary to destination for passengers and freight.

In order to obtain the lowest possible fares, you should call upon, or communicate with the nearest representative of the Canadian Government, who will be pleased to quote fares and make all arrangements for your trip.

Much Capital Is Not Absolutely Necessary—Read The Figures

37. What is the average price of farm lands in Western Canada?

Land prices in Western Canada vary according to the distance from towns or railways and also according to the class of the land and the type of farming to which it is adapted. Wild land suitable for mixed farming can be got in good districts from \$15 an acre up; also good wheat land which needs clearing at \$10 an acre up. Partly improved land can be bought from \$30 up to \$60 an acre, depending on location and the amount of improvements on the farm.

38. Is the title to land bought and paid for secure?

The registration of titles is known as the "Torrens System." Under this system the Provincial Governments maintain registry offices and handle all transfers and other negotiations regarding land. The ownership of the land, as shown on the title, is guaranteed by the Government and this also makes it an easy matter for a new settler to procure reliable information as to any piece of land.

39. Can I purchase land on time?

There are few sales made where all cash is paid; ordinarily by paying a few dollars per acre down you can get a term of years in which to complete payment.

40. What About Franchise?—Every male and female who is of the age of twenty-one years and a British subject is entitled to vote, provided he or she has resided for twelve months in the province and three months in the electoral district, prior to the date of the closing of the registration of voters.

41. What helps to give Canada's grain its value?

The fervid sunshine of the long summer days, when one may read in the open air in June from 3.00 a.m. to 9.30 p.m. is one reason why Canada's No. 1 wheat has a peculiar value over all other wheat in the world.

Implements and Building.—The estimate given is for the implements and machinery for a quarter-section (160 acres) farm. The prices quoted are for new first-class quality implements, and may be reduced considerably by attending sales that may take place in the district. Better still, the farmer, for a small expenditure in freight, may bring his implements with him. Homemakers locating together frequently co-operate with each other in the use of implements the first year or two:

Wagon and box.....	\$130.00	Wagon rack.....	20.00
Walking plough, 12-inch.....	21.00	Drill.....	166.45
Harrows.....	22.00	Disc harrows.....	65.00
Mower.....	76.50	Hay rake.....	49.00
Binder.....	170.00		\$719.95
Two furrow gang plough.....	\$88.50	Light Draft Sulky.....	49.50
Cream Separator.....	46.50	Letz Grinder.....	12.50
Fanning Mill.....	20.00	Woven wire 4 strand	
Power churn.....	8.50	fencing.....	64.00
Blower feed cutter.....	98.00	Wagon Box.....	30.00
Power washer.....	31.50	Grain pickler.....	9.00

The buildings erected the first year are largely a matter of the taste of the purchaser; some settlers make their start with the crudest sort of structures, while others erect homes and outbuildings designed to fill their needs for a long period. Thus the cost of a house may be anywhere from a couple hundred dollars to \$1,000 and more, and the same may be said of the barn.

Cost of Improving Land.—Breaking, three inches deep, per acre, \$4.25 to \$5.50; harrowing, each operation, per acre, 50 cents; discing, 3 times, per acre, \$2.00; seeding, not including seed, per acre, 85 cents; seed, per bushel, market price; fencing, per mile, three wires, \$150 to \$200; hauling grain from nearest station to land, per mile, per bushel, .01 cent; treating grain with bluestone or formalin, per bushel, .04½ cents; boring wells, using galvanized casings, per foot, \$2.80 to \$3.80; boring well, using steel casings, per foot, \$3.00 to \$8.50; cost of good work horse, \$150 to \$200. Coal varies with locality from \$1.50 per ton at mine to \$9.75 per ton delivered at shipping point.

Cost of Growing Wheat on 160 Acres.—Some idea of the cost and profit of growing wheat on a 160-acre farm in Western Canada may be obtained from the following figures submitted by practical farmers. It is claimed that the figures are based on the most expensive way that a farm can be worked, where the owner is not living on the land, and hires everything done:

	Per Acre
Fall ploughing, \$2.00; cultivating in spring, \$0.65.....	\$ 2.65
Drilling in the seed, \$0.50; harrowing after seeding, \$0.30.....	.80
Cost of seed, \$1.75; cutting and cost of twine, \$1.10.....	2.85
Shocking, \$0.30; threshing and delivering grain at elevator, \$3.00.....	3.30
Interest on investment on basis of \$50 per acre at 7%.....	3.50
Taxes, \$0.90; hail insurance, \$1.00.....	1.90
	\$ 15.00

120 acres wheat at \$15 per acre would cost.....	1800.00
40 acres summer-fallow at \$6 per acre.....	240.00

Total cost for 1 year farming 160 acres.....	\$2040.00
Cost per acre.....	\$12.75
120 acres under crop, yielding 20 bushels per acre.....	2400 bushels
Average yield of 160 acres.....	15 bushels

SUGGESTIONS FOR SHIPPING SETTLERS' EFFECTS

Each shipment should be accompanied by an Export Declaration of the U. S. Treasury Department, Customs Form 7525, T. D. 38,410, signed in triplicate. If your railway agent has not these, apply to nearest Canadian Government Agent. These forms do not have to be sworn to where the goods are going to Canada.

Advise the Canadian Government Agent of number of car and name of railway. Person accompanying the car, when live stock is taken can make out entry papers on arrival in Canada.

If less than carload, do not take bulky articles; only those of maximum value for minimum weight, such as bedding, dishes, etc., which can be shipped in boxes or securely crated.

When carload shipment is made goods on export shipment sheet should be described "One carload of emigrant movables or Settler's Effects." If carload of household goods only, use the phrase, "One carload of household goods only," giving car number, weight and value, in each case.

If less than carload, each piece must be crated or boxed, and marked with the name of the owner and destination in Western Canada, giving weight and value of each piece. At the bottom of the list add the words: "All being household goods, emigrant's movables or settler's effects." In the bill of lading use gross weight; in the export declaration net weight.

Ask Canadian Government Agent for passenger and freight rates.

Horses must be inspected by a Veterinarian of the American Bureau of Animal Industry. Hogs will be quarantined for 30 days at the boundary.

Building Material Prices.—The following are the prices quoted at Winnipeg on January 1, 1923:

2x2, 2x6, 2x8 (16 feet).....	\$ 35.00	Ceiling (V. J. 1½x4).....	\$56.00
4x4, 6x8 (16 feet).....	48.00	Plaster, per ton.....	25.00
Shiplap (No. 1 pine or spruce).....	38.00	Lime, per barrel.....	3.30
Drop siding (6-inch).....	55.00	Hair, per bushel.....	.75
Common boards (6-inch No. 1).....	70.00	Shingles.....	6.50
Flooring (E. G. fir, No. 3).....	91.00	Lath.....	12.00
Ceiling No. 1.....	56.00	Paper.....	1.05

Wages for carpenters range from 95 cents to \$1.00 per hour; bricklayers from \$1.20 to \$1.25 per hour; plasterers from \$1.20 to \$1.25; painters from 90 cents to 95 cents per hour.

Capital Required.—There is no fixed amount that can be stated as the capital essential in all cases. Some men have a genius for getting along on small capital, but it may as well be stated that the larger the capital the better. The settler who is taking up unimproved land without a loan should, in addition to railway fares for his family, have sufficient capital to meet the following approximate expenditures:

Inspection trip, fare, say.....	\$ 75.00	First payment, \$20 land.....	320.00
Freight carload household goods, say.....	110.00	Implements.....	950.00
Four young pigs, \$20 each.....	80.00	Four dairy cows, \$80 each.....	320.00
House, about.....	500.00	Two dozen hens, \$1.00 ea.....	24.00
		Barn, about.....	300.00
		Poultry house, hog pen, cow shed.....	150.00
			\$2,829.00

This estimate anticipates that the home-maker will bring with him horses harness, seed grain, etc. Of course, the settler who brings his own implements and his own cows and poultry can materially reduce the above total.

NEW HOMESTEAD AREAS IN NORTHERN DISTRICTS

In the tremendous expanse of the Western Canadian provinces, and on account of their comparatively recent date of settlement, it may be generally stated that the portions about which little or nothing is known are more extensive than those which have been settled. The areas north of the settled regions, constitute the greater portion of each province and are a country entirely new, and about which information is rather vague.

The land is rich agriculturally and, running into many millions of acres, is directly tributary to present settlement; the climatic conditions offer no obstacle to farming, and, where experiments in agriculture have been attempted, they have been successful.

The only agricultural production attempted is found at little settlements, being necessarily on a small scale, but having been carried on for, in some cases, the space of half a century, what has been done, however, is sufficient to give a fairly good indication of agricultural possibilities on a large scale, when farm settlements shall have filled up the area. There are areas lying north of the towns of North Battleford, Prince Albert, Melfort, Vermillion and Vegreville, described as a gently rolling country, having much the appearance of Northwestern Manitoba, the land being well adapted to farming. The soil is a rich loam, with a subsoil of clay, much of the land being sparsely covered with spruce and pine. Grain growing may be profitable, but mixed farming suggests itself as more profitable in a larger area, whilst certain sections are said to be unsurpassed for cattle ranching. The Clearwater River and valley are described as splendid ranching country. Hay abunds, and water and shelter are easily available. Equally fine range is to be found in the Pembina Valley, whilst the Meadow Lake district, practically prairie, is described as some of the very best land in Canada.

At Lac La Ronge, approximately 100 miles north of Prince Albert, wheat has been raised for many years without suffering from frost, whilst potatoes are raised every year with good results. In the Pembina Valley, much farther north, wheat and oats have been grown in small quantities successfully, whilst every variety of vegetables thrives, as also do potatoes, cauliflower, lima beans, green peas, carrots, turnips, onions, lettuce, beets, parsnips and tomatoes. Small fruits, such as currants, gooseberries, raspberries, and strawberries grow excellently, all large and mature. Potatoes, oats and barley have been grown for thirty-five years without record of failure.

It is estimated that in between the Churchill and Saskatchewan rivers there are 10,000,000 acres of land, in large and small tracts, capable of producing crops which will enable settlers to make a comfortable livelihood. It is not difficult to foresee the time when these northern tracts, surveyed and made more accessible, will be producing as fine crops as those raised at present in the sections to the south. The following description fairly well pictures that portion of the country:

It is a "bush country" with a good black loam soil, underlaid with a clay sub-soil, with good water to be had at from 10 to 30 feet deep; no alkali. The bush consists of small poplar, willow, birch and some spruce, but the bush is fast disappearing by the method of running spring fires, and as the bush has no tap root it is easy to make ready for the plough.

Some quarter sections are all open, others with from 20 to 80 acres open, and numerous meadows of good hay land; the country is level to gently rolling, with lakes filled with fine fish.

Along the rivers there are many springs which make it ideal for stock raising, and the summer pasture is certainly fine, wild pea vine and vetch grow to a height of 6 to 8 feet and the cattle are fat and ready for market in the fall after pasturing all summer on it.

CANADA WEST

